

# **USAID/ETHIOPIA**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

***Please Note:***

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## MEMORANDUM

TO: Acting AA/AFR, Valerie Dickson-Horton

FROM: Douglas L. Sheldon, Director, USAID/Ethiopia

DATE: March 31, 2001, 2001

CC.: James Anderson, Director, AFR/EA

SUBJECT: **Manager to Manager: The USAID/Ethiopia FY 2003 R4.**

USAID/Ethiopia is pleased to present the R4 document, which represents the starting point for a renewed commitment to help Ethiopia – one of the world's poorest nations.

On December 7, 2000, the new USAID/Ethiopia Integrated Strategic Plan for FY 2001-2006 was approved, bringing to closure two long years of planning efforts. The new strategy followed the parameters set in January 2000, i.e., essentially to straight-line resources based on the FY 2001 Budget Justification levels. However, as was noted by DAA/BHR Len Rogers at the executive review of the strategy, there is a trade-off between development and humanitarian assistance. While the USG has provided over half a billion dollars in emergency assistance over the last four years, it seems reluctant to invest more development funds in an effort to lessen future emergencies. Ethiopia's program demonstrates the challenge of bringing to reality movement along the relief to development continuum.

We do not underestimate the challenges. During the past 38 years, Ethiopia has endured three wars (including a 17 year civil war), and three severe food emergencies. It's not surprising that Ethiopia's indicators on social development remain among the lowest in the world: 51.2% of children under the age of five are stunted and 30% of women fall below the cut-off point for chronic malnutrition. Half of Ethiopia's children are immunized against measles; a quarter of the population has access to clean water and TB is prevalent. An estimated 2.6 million Ethiopians are HIV positive, the third highest number in Africa. Only 40% of girls are enrolled in primary school. The population growth rate is an alarming 2.76%; the total fertility rate is 5.9 live births.

As reported in FY 2000 over ten million Ethiopians faced famine as a result of a drought since 1997 that devastated crop and livestock production. The combined effect of the conflict and drought affected negatively millions of Ethiopians. We captured these trends in our ISP document and Washington presentations with the image of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse—War, Pestilence, Hunger and Death — charging into view.

Despite the grim picture posed by these statistics and hardships of the last two years, there are good reasons to be optimistic. The drought and food emergency have passed and agricultural production in CY 2000 was the highest since 1996. The Government and

major donors are converging on the need for food security policy reforms. Most importantly, the December 2000 peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea energizes USAID and other donors to assist in restoring prospects for long-term social and economic growth.

USAID is prepared to respond to the needs laid out in the ISP. The FY 2003 R4 demonstrates Mission capacity to achieve results. Our basic education program is cited by the GFDRE as one of the best examples of foreign assistance. The Mission led the international community in responding to the threat of famine.

Therefore, echoing our theme from the ISP, it is indeed time to seize the day and significantly expand USAID's development assistance to Ethiopia. The peace process is on track. Significant work is under way on food security and policy issues. Government commitment is strong for regaining the momentum of development. Other donors are recognizing and supporting the resurgent drive to move from relief to long-term sustainable development.

We have built our strategy on realistic assumptions of resources likely to become available — I would emphasize — making the best use possible given such limitations. We are; however, very much concerned that current funding trends may undermine our efforts. If we are to make real progress in addressing food security then we must be able to achieve and to maintain momentum in three key areas:

**Agriculture and Environment:** Movement from relief to development in food security requires additional investment in sustainable agriculture. Agriculture and environment DA must be maintained or increased. The Mission's long term goal is to reduce chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia. In the aftermath of the recent emergency, we have the opportunity to turn things around. The Bureau can clearly claim a substantial portion of the Agency's Global Development Alliance funds, especially for agriculture and food security work in Ethiopia (building on the Administrator Designate's interest in food security in Africa).

**Family Planning:** Population pressure remains a ticking time bomb that undermines our programs. Pilot efforts demonstrate considerable unmet demand for modern contraceptives. We need to increase funds for family planning programs and commodities. As the Agency's budget for family planning is not shrinking, we remain baffled why Ethiopia, Africa's second most populous nation, receives such limited family planning resources.

**Support to Decentralization:** Democracy and transparent governance are evolving processes in Ethiopia. Sometimes we must look ahead to what we would like to see a country evolve. For example, the Government's Civil Service Reform Program may well make the difference in the success or failure of decentralization, upon which the GFDRE places its hopes for internal stability. It is admittedly an experiment in federalism — perhaps unique to the continent — that we support through more transparent and efficient budgeting and expenditure management. We need a continuous investment in democracy

and governance funding for this critical effort. Furthermore, political processes in Ethiopia continue to evolve in ways that are in the U.S. national interest. Yet, the Mission's allocation from the democracy and government functional account is pitifully inadequate, relative to the challenges and opportunities.

**Other Resources Constraints:** The resources available to Ethiopia are highly encumbered. The following need Washington's attention and (in the case of pipeline) forbearance:

Child Survival earmarks: If the Mission is to address the most pressing problems in Ethiopia, then it needs relief from earmarks in the CSD accounts. While we can absorb polio and TB fund earmarks, it should not be at cost of discretionary Child Survival funds. The latter is needed to meet the pressing needs for immunization, community based nutrition, and health sector reform.

HIV/AIDS crises: Because of the broad impact of HIV/AIDS, we have distributed HIV/AIDS funding judiciously among all sectors. The Mission has proactively initiated cross-border support to Djibouti along the transportation corridor from the port, in coordination with the Djibouti country team and REDSO. More funding for HIV/AIDS will be wisely used to help stem the spread of the epidemic and address critical needs of people living with AIDS.

NPA: The Mission requires an early decision on budgetary support or non-project assistance (NPA). The United States should uphold its prior commitments (\$2.5 million under SO 2, health, and \$8 million under SO 3, basic education) for which the GFDRE has fully met its commitments. Furthermore, a positive and timely decision on the release of already obligated NPA will help the Mission to negotiate new Strategic Objective Agreements.

Pipeline: While the Mission's pipeline is being intensively managed, it will take more than a year to bring all objectives within the forward funding guidance. New objectives will inherit pipeline levels that have risen from the juxtaposition of events over the past two years: the border conflict imposed restrictions on disbursements that affected implementation overall, in addition to the work with our partners in border regions; suspension of NPA affected related health and education project disbursements; mission, contractor and NGO staff efforts were disrupted by evacuation; and the imperative to reduce the threat of famine and the opportunity to help consolidate the peace with timely assistance to the displaced people in war-affected zones were time-consuming Mission-wide efforts. Substantial progress is now being made in grant and contract closeouts, de-obligations, and expenditure planning, but it will take time.

**Changes to R4 results reporting:** The Mission will not report this year on the SO 2 health indicator: "Percent share of Government Budget allocated to the Health Sector." This was originally a compound indicator, showing also the percent share of the Government's health budget dedicated to preventative and primary health care (PPHC). In keeping with the R4 guidance to have no more than four indicators for each SO, we've

dropped the former and kept the latter, as a better measure of the Government's commitment to improving family health. The overall health budget is multisectoral and related to the availability to Ethiopia of budgetary support. The percent for PPHC is a better measure for our health programs.

The Mission is currently developing the Performance Monitoring Plan for each new objective in the ISP. For next year's R4, the Mission will report for the last time on current SO performance in FY 2001, while providing definitions, baselines and targets for the new set of indicators.

**The Border Development Fund:** The Ethiopia-Eritrea Border Development Fund (BDF) concept was described in the ISP. Last month, we met in Nairobi with USAID/Eritrea and other colleagues from AFR, REDSO, BHR/OTI, and State AF and P/M to begin discussion on the concept. Results of these preliminary meetings have been reported separately. Further work on the BDF is planned for late April when I will travel with Addis staff to Asmara. The Ethiopia program remains under the Brooke and 620 Q restrictions that will be factored into the resource planning.

**Management Issues:** USAID Ethiopia's Development Assistance program is the fifth largest in sub-Saharan Africa. When combined with food aid, it is the second largest program in sub-Saharan Africa. For FY 2003, USAID requests \$45.9 million in Development Assistance, consisting of \$29 million Child from the Survival and Disease (CSD) account and \$16.9 million from the Development Assistance (DA) account. The management and oversight burden of this program, including numerous additional implementation instruments through NGOs, necessitates at a minimum the current staffing level through FY 2003, and modest increases thereafter.

The Mission notes that in order to reach the level of 11 USDH on-board by the end of FY 2001, it has given up its environmental officer position. With implementation of the new strategy and many new instruments, support from REDSO and AID/W in meeting statutory environment requirements will be critical.

**Security: Proposed Move to a New Location:** The Mission has requested AID/W to obtain sufficient funds to provide for a long-term lease/purchase of property adjacent to the American Embassy compound and for the construction of a new office complex for the USAID Mission in Ethiopia. In order to provide better cost estimates, the Mission urgently requires \$100,000 for an architecture and engineering plan at the proposed new site.

In sum, the problems in Ethiopia are tough, without question: The four horsemen are never far away. However, foremost among the reasons for optimism: This is a Mission that can develop and implement successful programs. The work done here is worthy of increased Bureau and Agency support.

# **Results Review and Resources Request**

**USAID Ethiopia  
FY 2003**

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## Glossary

ACSI	Amhara Credit and Saving Institution
ADF	African Development Fund
ADLI	Agricultural Development Led Industrialization
ADS	Activity Data Sheet
ARDA	Adventists Relief Development Agency
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AEMFI	Association of Ethiopian Micro-Finance Institutions
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANR	Agriculture & Natural Resources
ANRS	Amhara National Region State
ANRS/BOA	ANRS/Bureau of Agriculture
ANRS/FSU	ANRS/Food Security Unit
ARI	Acute respiratory infection
ARH	Adolescent Reproductive Health
ARO/OFDA	Africa Regional Office/OFDA
BDF	Border Development Fund
BEO	Bureau Environmental Officer
BESO I	Basic Education System Overhaul
BESO II	Basic Education Strategic Objective
BHR	USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response
BHR/FFP	BHR/Food for Peace
BIS	Business Information System
BPBS	Bureau Proposed Budget Submission
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CE	Categorical Exclusion
CHA	Community Health Agents
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COFAP	Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia
CJSC	Central Joint Steering Committee
CPB	Cooperative Promotion Bureau
CPR	Contraception Prevalence Rate
CRDA	Christian Relief & Development Association
CPMR	Conflict, Prevention, Mitigation and Resolution
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CRSP	Collaborative Research Support Project
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
CSD	Child Survival & Diseases Fund
CSGP	Community School Grant Program
CSO	Civil Service Organization
CSR	Civil Service Reform Program
CYP	Couples Year of Protection
DA	Development Assistance Fund
DA	Development Agent (Agriculture)
DAP	Development Activity Program
DCOF	Displaced Children & Orphan Fund
DFA	Development Fund for Africa
DfID	British International AID
DG	Democracy and Governance
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DP	Development Planning
DPP	Development Program Proposals (CS)

DPPC	Department of Policy, Planning and Coordination -GFDRE
DPPC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
DSA	Decentralization Support Activity
EA	Environmental Assessment
EARO	Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization
EDDI	Education for Democracy & Development Initiative+B24
EECMY	Ethiopian Evangelical Church "Mekane Yesus"
EFSRA	Ethiopia Food Security Reserve Administration
EG	Economic Growth
EMA	Educational Media Agency
EMC	Ethiopian Monetization Consortium
EMPOWER	Ethiopian Management of Participatory Opportunities for Women in Extension & Research
ENSEI	Ethiopian Non-governmental Sector Enhancement Initiative
EOC	Ethiopian Orthodox Church
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization (Polio)
ESDP	Education Sector Development Plan
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ESHE	Essential Services for Health in Ethiopia
EU	European Union
EU/LFSU	European Union/Local Food Security Unit
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FAO	UN/Food and Agricultural Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FHA	Food and Humanitarian Assistance
FHI	Family Health International
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FP	Family Planning
FSC	Federal Supreme Court
FSR	Field Support Resources
FSU	Food Security Unit
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio
GFDRE	Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GHA	Greater Horn of Africa
GHAI	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GL/CRSP	Global Livestock Collaborative Research Project
GTZ	German Technical Aid
HASP	GHAI Horn of Africa Support Project
HCD	Human Capacity Development
HCF	Health Care Financing Strategy
HID	Human and Institutional Development
HIID	Harvard Institute for International Development
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immune deficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HPN	Health, Population and Nutrition
HSDP	Health Sector Development Program
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	internally displaced people
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority on Development (GHAI)
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISP	Integrated Strategic Plan

JHU	John Hopkins University
JHU/PCS	John Hopkins University Population Communication Service
JIAC	Japan International Aid
JIPF/PIC	JIPF/Program Implementation Committee
JTU	Judicial Training Unit
KfW	German AID
LIFE	Leadership and Investment for Fighting an Epidemic Initiative
LMA	Livestock Marketing Authority
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MED	Mitigate the Effects of Disaster
MEDAC	Ministry of Economic Development & Cooperation
MEFF	Microeconomics and Fiscal Framework
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOH/PPD	MOH's Policy and Planning Department
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPP	Mission Performance Plan (Embassy-DOS)
MT	Metric Ton
NAC	National Agricultural Census
NAIS	National Agricultural Information System
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NEB	National Election Board
NFSP	National Food Security Plan
NFSP	National Food Security Program
NID	National Immunization Day
NPA	Non-project Assistance
NR	Natural Resources
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OCAT	Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool
OFDA	Office for Disaster Assistance
OFDA/ARO	OFDA/Africa Regional Office
PAC	Post Abortive Care
PARIMA	Pastoral Risk Management Project
PEP	Public Expenditure Plan
PES	Policy Environmental Score
PI	Pathfinder International
PIP	Public Investment Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
POLICY	Futures Group/Policy Project (Health)
PPHC	Primary Preventive Health Care
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economic Development Services Office
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RH	Reproductive Health
RHPR	Rural Household Production and Productivity
RIF	Regional Incentive Fund
SCF/US	Save the Children Fund/U.S.
SD	USAID Office for Sustainable Development
SDP	Sector Development Program
SEAR	Strengthening Emergency Response Abilities
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLP	School Leadership Program
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities & People Regions
SO	Strategic Objective

SOAG	Strategic Objective Grant Agreement
STATE/PRM	Dept of State Person and Refugee Movement
STI	Southern Tier Initiative
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TDA	Tigray Development Association
TII	Title II
TTC	Teacher Training Colleges
TTI	Teacher Training Institutes
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNAIDS	U.N. AIDS Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Science & Cultural Organization
UNFPA	UN Family Planning Agency
UNHCR	U High Commission for Refugee
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VCT	Voluntary Counseling & Testing
VOCA	Volunteers for Overseas Cooperation & Assistance
WFP	United Nations World Food Program
WFP/COMPAS	WFP/Commodity Tracking System
WFP/VAM	World Food Program/Vulnerability Assessment Mapping
WHO	UN World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

## **Overview And Factors Affecting Performance**

### **Development Context**

In the past 38 years, Ethiopia endured three wars (including a 17 year civil war), and three major famines or food emergencies. Maternal and child health indicators are among the worst in the world: 51.2% of children under the age of five are stunted and 30% of women fall below the cut-off point for chronic malnutrition. Only half of Ethiopia's children are immunized against measles; only a quarter of the population has access to clean water; TB is prevalent; diarrhea is commonplace in children of almost all the households. Only 40% of girls are enrolled in primary school. An estimated 2.6 million Ethiopians are HIV positive, the third highest number in Africa. The population growth rate is an alarming 2.76%.

In FY 2000 over ten million Ethiopians faced famine as a result of a drought since 1997 that brought crop failures and livestock losses. Additional 350,000 refugees fleeing the border conflict areas are facing hunger. Although the situation has improved, the affected population remains highly vulnerable. The combined effects of the conflict and drought, has led to a major economic decline in the past two years, negatively impacting millions of Ethiopians. The fiscal deficit increased from 3.6% of GDP in FY98 to 6.9% in FY 1999 and is estimated to have increased to 10% in FY 2000.

Despite the grim statistics and hardships of the last two years, there are reasons to be optimistic. The drought and food emergency have passed and agricultural production is increasing. The Government and major donors are converging on the need for food security policy reforms. Most importantly, the December 2000 peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea energizes USAID and other donors to assist in restoring prospects for long-term social and economic growth.

The new Integrated Strategy Plan (ISP) for Ethiopia emphasizes environmentally sustainable agricultural development, basic education, family health and strong democratic systems. Support to mitigating the effects of disaster enables the early resumption of economic activity. Development in pastoral areas brings economic development and social services to these marginalized citizens. USAID is working with the Government and other partners to regain the momentum for development and to address Ethiopia's long-term goal to reduce chronic food insecurity

### **Summary of Progress in Implementing Currently Approved Strategic Plan**

The U. S. country team's FY 2002 Mission Performance Plan (MPP) identifies regional stability and an effective response to emergency as the two overriding U.S. national interests in the Greater Horn of Africa.

During FY 2000, the Mission led the international community in the highly successful efforts to avert famine. In addition to the development program, the U.S. Government provided emergency humanitarian food assistance valued at \$315 million and \$15 million non-food assistance through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). USAID

also provided commodities valued at \$31 million of P.L. 480 Title II non-emergency resources to over 500,000 beneficiaries in chronically food insecure districts. Approximately 350,000 persons displaced by the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea also received food and non-food assistance. Timely delivery of humanitarian assistance prevented mass migration, addressed the needs of the war displaced, and avoided a serious humanitarian crisis. However, many people remain vulnerable. Households are often unable to recover lost assets.

In spite of the conflict and drought, USAID programs supported development efforts that: 1) improved agricultural development; 2) increased basic education; 3) enhanced family health and 4) strengthened democratic systems. The Mission's development program coupled with disaster mitigation efforts enabled economic activity and development in many areas of the country. Significant achievements of FY 2000 follow:

- Food assistance averted famine that threatened 10.5 million Ethiopians. Timely delivery of emergency food aid prevented mass migration of people, addressed the needs of the people displaced by conflict, and avoided a serious humanitarian crisis.
- Support to environmentally sustainable agricultural development helped restructure 112 farmer cooperatives into business-oriented enterprises that paid over \$1 million in dividends to their members.
- USAID-supported advocacy activities expanded HIV/AIDS services in response to the epidemic, resulting in an increased awareness and commitment by high-level policy makers, including the President of Ethiopia.
- Girls gross enrollment in primary schools reached 40% nationally, and in USAID's target regions significantly exceeded targets: 61.2% in Tigray (target 48%) and 41.9% in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (target 34%).
- USAID contributed information technology to help Ethiopia hold credible elections, which marked a decided improvement as compared to elections in 1995.

The Mission's involvement in human and institutional development across sectors dates from the revival of the bilateral program following the 1991 regime change. When Ethiopian Prime Minister, Meles Zenawi, was asked what was the best approach USAID should take, he replied that capacity building has to be focused on building local institutions capable of sustainable training of national personnel. USAID builds capacity using a mix of technical assistance, research, training, and support to Ethiopian institutions. Capacity development efforts will remain integral to individual strategic objective efforts. These efforts strengthen: links between tertiary education institutions in Ethiopia, within the region, and with U.S. institutions (SOs 3 and 9); research and extension services disseminating environmentally sustainable agricultural technologies and information (SOs 1 and 7); emergency response capability (SpO 5 and SO 11); and indigenous NGO capacity (SOs 4 and 10).

### **Looking Ahead – Overall Prospects**

The resolution of the border conflict with Eritrea and the Government's interest in addressing chronic food insecurity creates an enabling environment conducive to change. The time is right for donors such as the United States to make a commitment to address

humanitarian and developmental issues, and to reverse the current trends which so lock Ethiopia into a permanent food security crisis.

“Seize the day,” the theme of the ISP, echoes the Prime Minister's charge to “regain the momentum of development.” USAID supports the national objective to enroll 65% of all primary school-aged children by 2005. USAID and other donors support will assure that teachers are well trained to provide a quality education and communities’ partner with government to assure the teachers and schools receive adequate support. The new ISP program will increase primary health care coverage in three focus regions, alleviate disease by strengthening the health care delivery system, and increase the relative share of recurrent costs for drugs, medical supplies, and a well-trained health staff. Increased contraceptive supplies and family planning education will impact on the population growth rate, though much more could be done in this critical area with more resources.

USAID’s agriculture portfolio supports household food security by increasing national agricultural market integration and competition, improving agricultural practices and increasing rural household income opportunities in arid and semi-arid zones. The focus on rural households specifically targets women. Agricultural research and extension activities will promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. Increasing rural household access to financial services (savings and credit) will raise agricultural production and micro-enterprise development, increasing household income opportunities. A new Special Objective, the Southern Tier Initiative, will help pastoralists use available resources more efficiently to break the food insecurity cycle by increasing income, lowering the potential for conflict, and reducing environmental degradation.

The democracy and governance program focuses on more effective use of public finances, strengthening the independent judiciary, and increasing civil society participation. Enhanced capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to manage their finances and engage in strategic planning maximizes the potential for sustainability. Support of the Government’s decentralization effort is critical to all aspects of the ISP.

USAID will continue to mitigate the effects of disaster, through support to governmental and NGO programs in early warning, improved response, and community-based mitigation activities. In response to the peace initiatives, the U.S. Government is supporting a Border Development Fund for the Ethiopian-Eritrean border to support socio-economic institutions in these war-affected areas.

### **Resource Management**

USAID Ethiopia’s Development Assistance (DA) program is the third largest in Africa. When combined with food aid, it is the largest program in sub-Saharan Africa. For FY 2003, USAID requests \$45.9 million in assistance, consisting of \$29 million Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds and \$16.9 million in Development Assistance (DA) funds. The management and oversight burden of this program, including numerous additional implementation instruments through NGOs, necessitates at a minimum the current staffing level through FY 2003, and modest increases thereafter.

## **SO Text for SO: 663-001 Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains**

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-001

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

40% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
25% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
25% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

### **Summary of the SO:**

USAID/Ethiopia's 20-year goal is to contribute to the efforts of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) to reduce high levels of chronic food insecurity. Approximately 40% of the country's rural households do not produce enough food or income to meet basic nutritional needs. Estimated per capita food consumption during the harvest season averages between 1.9 and 2.0 kilocalories per day, falling to

between 1.7 and 1.8 kilocalories per day before harvest. According to the 1999 Demographic Health Survey, 51.2% of Ethiopian children under the age of five are stunted, one of the highest percentages in the world. Moreover, the population growth rate in Ethiopia exceeds the agricultural growth rate suggesting an increasing food insecurity problem in the future.

Among the factors associated with chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia are inefficient agricultural practices, declining soil fertility, recurrent drought, poor water conservation practices, insufficient access to land, insecure land tenure, and limited non-farm income opportunities. In FY 1999, USAID/Ethiopia re-structured its food and agricultural development program around the problem of chronic food insecurity. The program is now focussed on increasing rural household production and productivity.

Planned intermediate results Strategic Objective (SO) #1 are: (1) integration of food, livestock and factor markets increased; (2) competition in agricultural input and output markets increased; (3) rural household cash crop and micro-enterprise income increased/diversified; (4) food, agriculture and environment research systems in target areas strengthened; and (5) extension service dissemination of food, agriculture and environment technology information in target areas improved.

SO1 is meeting expectations since all indicators, specially the volumes of inputs and crops marketed through the cooperatives, have substantially exceeded targets as a result of successful cooperative restructuring.

### **Key Results:**

The USAID-supported, Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) cooperative development activity expanded from Oromiya to the Amhara, Tigray and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP) National Regional States. Implemented in collaboration with the regional Cooperative Promotion Bureaus, the activity facilitated the restructuring of 112 farmer cooperatives into business-oriented enterprises with democratically elected Boards of Directors. In addition, eight new cooperative unions (whose members are farmer cooperatives) were established to take advantage of economies of scale with regard to input (primarily fertilizer) purchase, crop marketing, and the provision of tractor services. Farmer cooperatives supplied 67,766 metric tons (MT) of fertilizer and improved seed to their members in 2000, marketed 27,360 MT of produce and paid over \$1 million in dividends to their members. VOCA also facilitated the formation of 5 savings and credit cooperatives with over 600 total members. In addition, the Bank of Abyssinia made available a \$650,000 line of credit to cooperative unions in Oromiya for grain marketing activities under the AID/W managed Loan Portfolio Guarantee Program. The unions used these funds, the first commercial loans ever made available to agricultural cooperatives in Ethiopia by a private bank, to dramatically increase the volume of produce marketed through the cooperatives. And, the full amount of the loans was repaid in full ahead of schedule. Finally, the Winrock/Ethiopia activity is testing participatory approaches to technology demonstration and adoption, with a particular focus on involving women members of households. Over 400 rural households in the SNNP are participating in on-farm demonstrations of improved production, processing and appropriate rural technologies as part of the Winrock activity.

**Performance and Prospects:**

All ongoing activities under this SO, which was restructured in FY 1999 to support the government's National Food Security Strategy and National Food Security Program, will be enfolded into the new Rural Household Production and Productivity Strategic Objective (RHPP SO) 663-007. These include support for Ethiopia's first National Agricultural Census (NAC), currently planned for the 2001/2002 growing season. The NAC will provide a comprehensive picture of Ethiopia's agriculture sector, with statistically valid estimates of crop and livestock production at the district level. The NAC results will form the baseline reference point for future estimates of crop and livestock production, and donor/government targeting and impact assessment of development and relief efforts.

Support for farmer cooperative development will continue next year, with a target of restructuring 56 farmer cooperatives and establishing nine cooperative unions in the four regions during FY 2001. In addition, farmer cooperatives are expected to market over 80,000 metric tons of inputs and outputs during FY 2001.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

The PACD for this Strategic Objective is September 30, 2001. However, continuing activities will be enfolded within the new RHPP, 663-007. Ongoing activities under this Strategic Objective will focus on supporting elements of the RHPP SO, with the major focus on the NAC, agricultural cooperative development, and agricultural extension. The design of specific activities under the new RHPP SO, with emphasis on micro-enterprise development, adaptive research, and dissemination of technology information in the target areas of Amhara, will be completed. USAID will also seek to integrate Title II-funded activities in these areas with the new RHPP SO, and is planning to design a pilot effort to integrate food resources and development assistance to support development efforts. USAID is also considering support for land tenure activities in Amhara. In addition, after completing the design of the National Agricultural Information System (NAIS) USAID will seek to support elements related to the collection and dissemination of crop production and market price information in Amhara.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The United States is an active participant, along with Canada, the United Kingdom's Department of Foreign International Development, the European Union (EU), Germany, Italy, Sweden, the World Bank, and the World Food Program in supporting elements of the GFDRE food security program. The World Bank is the primary donor for agricultural research programs. EU resources are concentrated on food security and employment generation schemes in the chronically food-insecure areas. Sweden is supporting an integrated rural development program in the Amhara region, and Canada is designing a program to support capacity building for small-scale irrigation schemes in Amhara.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), Winrock International, and Pact.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains

Objective ID: 663-001

Approved: 1994-12-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 1.2 Increased participation of agricultural input retailers

Indicator: Volume of inputs marketed through cooperatives

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Metric tons (MT)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	3,500
1998	7,000	11,293
1999	10,000	8,807
2000	15,000	67,766
2001	50,000	NA
2002	NA*	NA

Source:

VOCA Agricultural Cooperatives in Ethiopia (ACE) quarterly and annual reports.

Indicator/Description:

Volume of inputs (MTs) marketed through farmer cooperatives.

Comments:

VOCA - Volunteers Overseas in Cooperative Assistance

The number of farmer cooperatives acting as both retailers of agricultural inputs and buyers of grain is steadily expanding, and increasing private participation in both input and output markets. Input marketing in FY 2000 was much greater than expected, as cooperatives took on considerably more of the burden of supplying fertilizer to their members under the government's National Extension Program.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains

Objective ID: 663-001

Approved: 1994-12-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 1.1 Increased private marketing of food grains

Indicator: Volume of crops marketed through cooperatives

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Metric tons (MT)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	5,000
1998	7,500	5,836
1999	10,000	13,860
2000	15,000	27,360
2001	30,000	NA
2002	NA*	NA

Source:

VOCA Agricultural Cooperatives in Ethiopia (ACE) quarterly and annual reports.

Indicator/Description:

Volume of crops (MTs) marketed through farmer cooperatives.

Comments:

VOCA - Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance

The number of farmer cooperatives acting as both retailers of agricultural inputs and buyers of grain is steadily expanding, and increasing private participation in both input and output markets. Restructured cooperatives and cooperative unions became much more active in crop marketing as their asset base and financial capacity increased. A significant factor in this increase was a \$600,000 line of credit made available to cooperative unions for grain marketing activities under a Loan Portfolio Guarantee Program with the Bank of Abyssinia.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains

Objective ID: 663-001

Approved: 1994-12-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 1.2 Policies and regulations favorable to increased efficiency of grain markets implemented

Indicator: Number of micro-finance institutions registered and operational

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	7
1998	10	9
1999	15	15
2000	18	19
2001	20	NA
2002	NA	NA

Source:

National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE)

Indicator/Description:

The number of legally registered and active micro-finance institutions.

Comments:

Since the 1996 proclamation the number of registered micro-finance institutions has steadily increased in response to the demand for micro-credit services. At present there are 19 registered micro-finance institutions, compared to 15 last year. The Association of Ethiopian Micro-Finance Institutions (AEMFI) is providing a network for sharing information, becoming increasingly effective in advocacy with GFDRE regulatory and policy-making bodies, and supporting management and staff training in best practices.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains

Objective ID: 663-001

Approved: 1994-12-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 1.2 Increased participation of agricultural input retailers

Indicator: Number of private input retailers trained in business management and accounting

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	210	224
1998	310	390
1999	388	452
2000	450	497
2001	500	NA

Source:

VOCA/Ethiopia

Indicator/Description:

Participating retailers who are using modern business management and accounting practices. Many of these have expanded and diversified their business undertakings, including handling of agrochemical, fertilizer, seed, merchandize and grain.

Comments:

VOCA - Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance

The focus of training for private retail traders in Oromiya, Amhara and Southern regions is being shifted from the training of individuals to support for the establishment of trader associations to take advantage of economies of scale in wholesale purchase, and the provision of training through those associations. Although it is difficult to obtain reliable figures on gross profit, a VOCA reports that the profit margins of those trained have greatly improved after training in modern business management. Of those trained, 95% are currently using modern accounting methods, 50% have diversified and modernized their businesses, and 93% report substantial reductions in storage and inventory losses.

## SO Text for SO: 663-002 Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-002

Objective Name: Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
35% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
37% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
26% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
2% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

### Summary of the SO:

Ethiopia is the second most populous nation in sub-Saharan Africa, with an estimated population of 64 million. With a 2.76% growth rate, Ethiopia's population will approach 84 million by the year 2010. Approximately one-fifth of Ethiopian children die before their fifth birthday. More than 70% of these deaths are probably caused by some combination of acute respiratory infection (ARI), diarrhea, malaria, measles and

malnutrition. Poor nutritional status, infections, and a high fertility rate (5.9), contribute to one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, estimated at five to eight maternal deaths per 1000 live births. Ethiopia has one of the lowest contraceptive prevalence rates in sub-Saharan Africa, currently estimated at eight percent. Additionally, 51.2% of children under the age of five are stunted, 22% are iodine deficient, and 44% vitamin A deficient.

The HIV positive population is almost 2.6 million, while Ethiopia already has 750,000 AIDS orphans. The corresponding increase in active AIDS cases could potentially overwhelm an already burdened health care system. Other infectious diseases (tuberculosis and malaria) are major health and development problems, accounting for most adult deaths.

Each of these problems can be addressed through preventive primary health care (PPHC). Hence, USAID's focus is on increasing the use of PPHC services. Activities focus on increasing resources dedicated to the health sector, particularly to primary and preventive health care; increasing access to and demand for modern contraceptives in focus areas; enhancing the capacity of Ethiopian society to expand access to and use of sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS services in response to the epidemic; and increasing use of PPHC services in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR).

SO2 is meeting expectations since all but one of the indicators have exceeded targets: both condom use and couple years of protection generated have increased, and the HIV Policy Environment Score (PES) has improved. The Government allocation to PPHC services was slightly reduced due to the war with Eritrea.

Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds support child survival interventions, on-going Government primary health care programs, health care reform, polio and other infectious diseases and HIV related programs while Development Assistance (DA) fund finance contraceptive procurement and reproductive health.

### **Key Results:**

The use of modern contraceptives increased from a baseline of two percent in 1995 to over 13% in 2000 nationally (a six-fold increase). The number of condoms sold annually increased from a baseline of 20 million in 1995 to over 49 mil. in 2000. In addition to the socially marketed condoms, the private sector has marketed over one mil. cycles of oral contraceptives, both of which contribute to the increase in couple years of protection (CYP). CYP increased to about 477,100 this fiscal year, exceeding the FY 2000 target. Though the Government allocation to PPHC was slightly reduced, the statistics of Ministry of Health shows that primary health care services have increased to 50.7%, from a baseline range of 20-40%. The HIV Policy Environment Score showed an increase from 44.3% in 1998 to 55% in 2000.

CSD funds support child survival interventions, on-going Government primary health care programs, health care reform, polio and other infectious diseases programs. They also support HIV prevention programs and targeted interventions for the care and support

of people affected by HIV/AIDS. DA funds (population assistance) finance contraceptive procurement and reproductive health services nationwide. They also support the demographic health surveys, monitoring, evaluation and research in maternal health.

### **Performance and Prospects:**

In the area of child survival, major partnerships were forged in FY 2000. USAID provided a grant to UNICEF to support national micronutrient programs with a special focus on revitalizing the salt fortification program. USAID provided polio funding to WHO to assist the Government in its polio eradication efforts. The National Immunization Days (NIDs) in FY 2000 reached over 11 million children. Over 850 health providers were trained in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) with the Government committed to including this service in the public sector in all regions. Lack of health sector resources negatively impacted on the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) in Ethiopia. Fully immunized rates among children declined overall. In view of the low rates of coverage, USAID gave WHO a grant to strengthen routine immunization services. As part of improving data quality for improved planning and budgeting, 20 districts were equipped and trained in the use of an integrated health management information system. Furthermore, the regional training capacities and health facilities have been strengthened through the provision of essential equipment.

In the HIV/AIDS sector, great measures have been taken to design and launch the Ethiopian Multi-sectoral AIDS Control Program. Ethiopia hosted the African Development Forum – 2000, “HIV/AIDS – the Greatest Leadership Challenge” where six heads of state and over 1500 international participants pledged their support to battle the epidemic in Africa. The President of Ethiopia pledged to mobilize resources for the fight against HIV/AIDS. The PES increased from a baseline of 46% in 1998 to 55% in FY 2000 (PES is an index that captures progress in the key areas of policy support, policy formulation, organization and structure, program resources, research and evaluation, legal and regulatory issues, and program components). The percentage of men reporting condom use during the most recent sex act with a non-regular partner increased from a baseline of 47.5% in 1993 to 69.7% in FY 2000, nationally. A corresponding increase in condom sales was noted; 49 million condoms were sold in CY 2000. Grants provided to faith-based organizations provided outreach services in HIV/AIDS to over 10 million people, of which 3 million are estimated to be adolescents.

USAID assisted the Health Care Financing Secretariat to become fully functional this year. USAID-funded studies, such as the “Willingness to Pay for Health Care” and the “Private Sector Expenditure and Delineation”, helped direct implementation of health care financing reform. Other inputs, such as the “National Health Account Survey” and the revision of the Licensing Guidelines for Private Health Care Providers will allow the Government to critically address the constraints to service delivery. The war with Eritrea necessitated the Government channeling a lion's share of the budget to defense rather than to the social sectors. Even though the health sector allocations were reduced, the Government managed to maintain its support to PPHC. Therefore, the reduction in the overall health budget should not be considered as a change in the Government's

commitment to health care but rather the distorting effect of the conflict with Eritrea on budget allocations. To date, there has been no movement in the Non-Project Assistance (NPA) accounts. While the Government has met Tranche 4, the Mission is unable to disburse these funds.

Performance in the area of reproductive health has been very encouraging. Increased access to modern family planning services through support to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has been a crucial factor in the increase in CYPs. In one of the focus areas (North Wollo), USAID-supported community based reproductive health activities saw a sharp increase in contraceptive prevalence (44.5% vs. a baseline of 12.2%). In addition, the method mix in this particular area shifted towards the use of long term methods, with the use of injectables increasing to 36.2% from 13.4% in 1996. Norplant and voluntary surgical contraception increased from a baseline of 0% to 7.8% and 3.2% respectively in FY 2000.

After intense negotiations, the first Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (DHS - 2000) was completed in FY 2000 and the public sector, donor (both multilateral and bilateral), and international and local organizations involved in health service delivery are currently using the preliminary data from this survey. The DHS was vital in defining the health situation in Ethiopia and will be used by policy makers in shaping the health agenda for coming years.

#### **Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

All activities under this Strategic Objective # 2 will be enfolded into the new SO 8, Improved Family Health. In the coming year, there will be a shift from systems strengthening to a strong focus on access to quality services and the expansion of activities into the regions of Oromiya and Amhara, in addition to SNNPR. An additional change is the multi-sectoral programming of both the nutrition and HIV activities across Mission SOs.

In FY 2001 the Mission did not receive the full amount of requested non-earmarked CS funds. Polio funds were five times more than requested. Since the polio funds were not additive, there was a large shortfall of non-earmarked funds. Thus, vital program components will be under-funded in FY 2001, jeopardizing the achievement of related results. Funding for the delivery of routine immunization services and community based nutrition activities will be reduced and the IMCI services will not be taken to scale.

#### **Other Donor Programs:**

USAID works collaboratively with the GOE and other donors to implement an ambitious \$600 million Health Sector Development Program (HSDP). Other major donors in the health sector include the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, UNICEF, the United Nations Family Planning Association and the World Health Organization. USAID is the only bilateral donor to sit on the Central Joint Steering Committee for the HSDP and the parallel Education Sector Development Program. The United States is the largest bilateral donor to this sector, followed by Italy

and the Netherlands. WHO and UNICEF are the two major international organizations supporting this sector.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

John Snow, Inc., Pathfinder International (PI), Population Services International (PSI), WHO, UNICEF, Johns Hopkins University/Population Communications Services (JHU/PCS), Family Health International (FHI), the Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia (COFAP), PACT and the Futures Group/POLICY project are our principal implementing partners.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services

Objective ID: 663-002

Approved: 1995-08-11

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 2.3 Enhanced capacity of the Ethiopian society to expand access to and use of STI/HIV/AIDS services in response to the epidemic

Indicator: Reported condom use with non-regular sex partners

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage (%)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	Not planned	NA
1999 (B)	NA	47.5
2000	50	69.7
2001	55	NA
EOP	60	NA

Source:

Evaluation reports of DKT/ISAPSO and Bi-Annual Assessment Results. FY 2000 figure was obtained from DHS (male survey) for urban areas since the 1999 data was also men in urban areas.

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of men (15-49 years) reporting the use of a condom during the most recent act of sexual intercourse with a non-regular sex partner

Comments:

This indicator will be applied specifically to men, since condom use in Ethiopia is largely dependent on the man's behavior. This indicator measures the progress in reducing risky sexual behavior. The FY 2000 number is from the 2000 DHS.

EOP- End of Project Period

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services

Objective ID: 663-002

Approved: 1995-08-11

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 2.2 Increased access to and demand for modern contraceptives in focus areas

Indicator: Number of Couple Years Protection (CYP) generated

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	105,000
1996	NA	214,000
1997	312,316	244,567
1998	400,000	364,362
1999	600,000	400,682
2000	468,156	477,100
2001	540,455	NA

Source:

Pathfinder Quarterly and Annual Reports PSI/DKT Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Reports

Indicator/Description:

CYP calculated as: 14 OC = 1CYP 4 Depo = 1 CYP 1 IUD = 2.5 CYP 1 Norplant = 3.5 CYP 1 ML = 10 CYP 150 VFT = 1 CYP 150 condoms = 1 CYP

Comments:

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services  
 Objective ID: 663-002  
 Approved: 1995-11-08 Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia  
 Result Name: IR 2.1 Increased resources dedicated to the health sector (particularly PPHC)  
 Indicator: Budget allocated to PPHC from total government health budget  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	31.5*
1996 (a)	>35	36.3*
1997 (b)	>35	35.1
1998 (c)	50	51.7
1999 (d)	50	51.3
2000 (e)	55	53.4
2001 (f)	55	NA

Source:

Negarit Gazette; MOF & MEDAC budget documents

Indicator/Description:

Share of PPHC budget in total government budget allocated to health

Comments:

PPHC- Primary and Preventative Health Care

-Budgetary allocations indicate the government's commitment to provide resources to PPHC.

- Budgetary allocation to health centers and health stations was taken as a measure of PPHC up to 1997. A more realistic measure defined as follows is used starting 1998. Health center and health stations sub-head; 90% of allocations to regional training centers; 50% of allocations to central training centers allocations to malaria control, family health, AIDS prevention control of communicable diseases, TB, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programs and the nutrition institute.

- The slight shortfall of the share of health budget as compared to the target does not reflect change of government commitment; it is rather the reflection of the distorting effect of the conflict with Eritrea on budget allocations. (a) 1988EFY, (b) 1989EFY, (c) 1990EFY, (d) 1991EFY, (e) 1992EFY, (f) 1993EFY. \*Figures in parenthesis indicate allocations to PPHC in 1993 to 1997 according to the new indicator: 1993: (43%), 1996: (49.2%), 1997: (49.3%).

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of primary and preventive health care (PPHC) services

Objective ID: 663-002

Approved: 1995-08-11

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 2.3 Enhanced capacity of the Ethiopian society to expand access to and use of STI/HIV/AIDS services in response to the epidemic

Indicator: Changes in the Policy environment for HIV/AIDS, as measured by the Policy Environment Score (PES)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage (%)

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	37.2
1998	40.9*	44.3
1999	44.6*	55
2000	48.4*	55
2001	52.1*	NA
EOP	55.8*	NA

Source:

Annual Policy environment assessment

Indicator/Description:

Percentage score change in PES; i.e. degree of support provided by the national AIDS Policy area, as assessed using the broad areas listed in the "comments" section.

Comments:

The PES index captures progress in the key areas of Policy Support, Policy Formulation, Organization and Structure, Program Resources, Research and Evaluation, Legal and Regulatory issues, and Program Components. \*Planned percentage over baseline: 1998 - 10, 1999 - 20, 2000 - 30, 2001 -40, EOP - 50. The PES for 1999 was mis-reported since the PES was done in March of 2000. Therefore the March 2000 PES is once again used for FY 2000 achievement. A PES assessment is scheduled for September 2001 to capture the FY 2001 accomplishments.

## **SO Text for SO: 663-003 Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education**

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
10% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
80% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

### **Summary of the SO:**

The purpose of this strategic objective is to improve the quality and equity of primary education in an expanded system by improving education sector policy, financing, and decentralized administration, and improving the supply of critical inputs such as teachers, curricula, and books. Basic Education Strategic Objective (BESO) interventions are in line with the government's education and training policies, its comprehensive Education

Sector Development Program (ESDP) and annual plans. The intermediate results necessary to achieve this objective are: 1) Improve the primary school environment and foster increased learning, particularly for girls, 2) Provide more effective school-level inputs in a more efficient manner, 3) Improve the quality and equity of pre-service teacher training, and 4) Strengthen the decentralized management and administration of primary education; and 5) Improve sector financing through increased and better utilized budgets.

The SO contributes to the Agency objective of enhancing access to quality basic education of under-served populations, especially for girls and women. It also strengthens government institutions (Ministry of Education (MOE), regional education bureaus) to be more transparent and accountable through its capacity building programs. Studies have shown that basic education has a higher social rate of return, and the focus of the SO in primary education is believed to enhance economic development and further democracy and the rule of law.

SO3 is meeting expectations since all but female share of grade four enrollment in focus regions and share of national education budget indicators have exceeded targets. Though the national budget allocation share to the education was reduced due to the war with Eritrea, the sector is still a priority to the Government. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) fund and Development Fund (DA) have been used in implementing all BESO activities.

#### **Key Results:**

Access to primary education in BESO focus regions of Tigray and the Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) and the nation at large has been increasing much more than the targets set in the last five years. In both focus regions three out of five children are enrolled as compared to one in five in 1995. The gross enrollment ratios exceeded the planned targets for both regions with Tigray reaching 63.5% (target - 52%) and the SNNPR 59.8% (target - 45%). It is worth noting that the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative (EDDI) provided scholarships to 675 gifted girls in all regions as part of the overall effort to enhance female education.

Female repetition rates in roughly 80% (target - 42%) of the 600 primary schools in Tigray and 53% (target - 38%) of the 700 schools in the SNNPR participating in the Community Schools Grants Program (CSGP) fell below the national grade four average of 11%. Female equity has significantly improved, with more females coming to schools and persisting as compared to non-CSGP schools in the two regions. In FY 2000, the share of girls' primary enrollment for CSGP-assisted schools in the SNNPR was 38% while it was 34.7% for non-CSGP schools. The BESO CSGP enhanced female education through community-based female support groups, special awards to female students, etc.

Targeted studies in the focus regions showed that over 50% (target -30%) of the instructional materials were student-centered and gender neutral. This is a substantial improvement from a baseline of five percent in 1995/96. Studies on critical education issues have continued to be undertaken. A first time assessment of grade 4 and 8 pupils' achievement and a study on alternative routes to basic primary education were recently

completed. These studies, besides developing the capacity of national staff through their active participation in the process, will help inform planners and decision-makers, especially in the design of the impending five-year sector development plan. These studies also reflect a strategic shift and awareness on the part of the government towards the need to improve the quality of education children are receiving.

### **Performance and Prospects:**

The Non Project Assistance (NPA) was provided to Ethiopia to ensure that central policies and resources are mobilized to provide sufficient support to the school-level and to those institutions charged with providing support to schools. It was suspended in 1999 due to the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The NPA gave USAID/Ethiopia an effective leveraging power for instituting various policy reforms in the sector including growth in the national education budget from 9% in 1995/96 to 18% in 1998/99. A continuation of the NPA, USAID/Ethiopia strongly believes, would help enhance a further realization of policy reforms in teacher development; rational allocation of resources; community governance, and other areas USAID is planning to support in the next strategy.

As the size of the national budget increased tremendously due to the two-year conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, the national education budget declined from 18% to roughly 14.5% net of debt (target - 18%). Performance over the past year continues to be encouraging despite the percentage decline, as the actual budget allocation has continued to increase (US\$265 million in 1998/99 vs. US\$290 million in 1999/00). While some of the targets have not been met, overall implementation of BESO activities has not been impeded. The government has recently pledged that the sector will be given top priority in the coming years. It is to be noted that the government and donors agreed to share 73% and 27% of the ESDP financing respectively. However, while the government did finance its share, the donor community fulfilled only half of its pledges, and it had a detrimental effect especially on quality as access has been increasing at a much faster rate.

The over 1,300 schools involved in the BESO CSGP have provided environments more conducive to female students, and established closer relationships between participating schools and communities (see annex for related success story). In-service training for teachers and head teachers is on going in 301 site-based model schools with thousands of teachers and head teachers benefiting. The system of monitoring and evaluating textbooks is now more effective in the focus regions with excellent information flow from teachers to curriculum developers. This signals, unlike five years ago, a shift in the thinking of curriculum developers about what is important in textbooks (accuracy vs. relevance of information and the approach to teaching and learning). Examples of this are: teachers are now involved in script writing for textbooks, and schools are contributing children stories for the development of supplementary reading materials.

Planning and implementation capacity has increased in the focus regions as reflected by the implementation of their annual plans. Statistical yearbooks are now produced within two months (compared to one year) after the school year ends - a very uncommon

occurrence in Sub-Saharan Africa. BESO has continued pushing the development and use of the 'What-if' planning and financial projection model. The central Ministry and all regions now use the model, and it was also used in the development of the government's five-year sector development plan.

One of BESO's major capacity building activities is the Distance Education Masters Program with the Addis Ababa University through a linkage program with the State University at N.Y. (Suny/Buffalo). Forty-five high-level decision-makers and experts from the MOE and the focus regions are finishing their studies, and a second round of 45 candidates is scheduled to begin this summer.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

The BESO I PACD is December 2001. However, continuing activities of SO3 will be enfolded within the planned BESO II follow-on strategic objective. The new strategy is 663-009; BESO II.

A number of successful initiatives were undertaken in teacher development during the last six years as shown by the BESO mid-term evaluation and the lessons learned study. Consequently, BESO I has initiated a transition program focussing on certain nation-wide activities, teacher education taking the major emphasis. It is now supporting all the 12 Teacher Training Institutes (TTIs) and 5 Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) as teacher development will be a key result of USAID's new strategy.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The United States is the largest bilateral donor in basic education. Other donors supporting primary education include the World Bank, African Development Bank, UNICEF, Sweden, Germany, Japan, and Ireland. Donors that put their support on hold due to the conflict include The Netherlands, DfID, and the EU, who have now re-stated their intentions to support the education sector as a result of the favorable progress towards lasting peace following the Eritrea and Ethiopia conflict.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Academy for Educational Development, World Learning, Inc., and the Tigray Development Association (an Ethiopian NGO), SUNY/Buffalo.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Objective ID: 663-003

Approved: 1994-09-29

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Indicator: Gross enrollment ratio of primary education (Grades 1-8) by Region: Tigray - total

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Percent enrolled of all ages out of the total primary school age population

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	43.7
1996	NA	45.0
1997	46.0	47.0
1998	48.5	56.1
1999	51.0	58.4
2000	52.0	63.5
2001	65.0	NA

Source:

Regional Education Bureaus

Indicator/Description:

Gross Enrollment ratio = total enrollment of all ages (male/female) in primary education divided by the total school age (male/female) population. The school age for primary education in Ethiopia is considered to be between 7 and 14.

Comments:

M = Male; F = Female; T = Total; B= Baseline. Planned percent by gender: 1997: M = 50.0, F = 42.0; 1998: M = 52.0, F = 44.0; 1999: M = 55.0, F = 46.0; 2000: M= 57.0, F = 48.0; 2001: M = 60.0, F = 50.0. Actual percent by gender: 1995: M = 49.0, F = 38.0; 1996: M = 49.2, F = 39.6; 1997: M = 50.0, F = 40.1; 1998: M = 61.9, F = 50.2; 1999: M = 63.0, F= 53.8. 2000: M = 65.8, F = 61.2

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Objective ID: 663-003

Approved: 1994-09-29

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 3.1 Improve quality and equity of primary school environment in Community School Grants Program (CSGP)

Indicator: Percent of CSGP assisted schools with female repetition rate less than 11%\* in Grade 4: Tigray

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Percent:

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	20.0
1997	35.0	36.8
1998	38.0	67.0
1999	40.0	68.0
2000	42.0	80.0
2001	82.0	NA

Source:

Regional Education Bureaus, TDA

Indicator/Description:

\* 11% mark reflects national level repetition rate for Grade 4 in 1995/96

Comments:

\*\*Due to start-up delay with CSGP program in SNNPR, baseline data for SNNPR was unavailable until 1997 while Tigray's baseline was established in 1996. Targets for FY1999 onwards was adjusted upward based on progress made in the past FY.

B = Baseline

SNNPR- Southern Nation, Nationalities and People's Region

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Objective ID: 663-003

Approved: 1994-09-29

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Indicator: Female share of Grade 4 enrollment in focus regions: Tigray

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Percent:

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	44.0
1997	45.0	45.2
1998	46.0	46.7
1999	48.0	46.0
2000	49.0	47.0
2001	50.0	NA

Source:

Regional Education Bureaus

Indicator/Description:

Total Female enrollment in grade 4 divided by total grade 4 enrollment.

Comments:

B = Baseline: 1995 - Tigray: 42.5%.

Note: Absolute enrollment figures of grade 1-4 are provided to show the magnitude of change in enrollment.

Enrollment: 1996 - Tigray: Male, 129,075; Female, 107,362. 1999 - Tigray: Male, 146,597; Female, 134,434. 2000 -

Tigray: Male, 161,348; Female, 154,112

The figures given before were for grades 1-8. It is now corrected to show enrollment only for grades 1-4.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Objective ID: 663-003

Approved: 1994-09-29

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: Quality and equality improved in an expanded system of primary education

Indicator: Female share of Grade 4 enrollment in focus regions: SNNPR

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	30.0
1997	32.0	32.0
1998	34.0	28.6
1999	36.0	32.0
2000	38.0	32.0
2001	39.0	NA

Source:

Regional Education Bureaus

Indicator/Description:

Total Female enrollment in grade 4 divided by total grade 4 enrollment.

Comments:

SNNPR- Southern Nation, Nationalities and People's Region

B = Baseline: 1995 - SNNPR: 29.7%. Note: Absolute enrollment figures are provided to show the magnitude of change in enrollment. Enrollment: 1996 - SNNPR: Male, 570,916; Female, 238,988. 1999 SNNPR: Male, 722,356; Female, 370,653. 2000 - SNNPR: Male, 730,967; Female, 414,330.

The figure given before was for grades 1-8. It is now corrected to show enrollment for grades 1-4 only

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Objective ID: 663-003

Approved: 1994-09-29

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Indicator: Gross enrollment ratio of primary education (Grades 1-8) by Region: SNNPR - total

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Percent enrolled of all ages out of the total primary school age population

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	29.0
1996	NA	38.6
1997	39.0	40.9
1998	42.0	47.9
1999	43.0	49.2
2000	45.0	59.8
2001	62.0	NA

Source:

Regional Education Bureaus

Indicator/Description:

Gross Enrollment ratio = total enrollment of all ages (male/female) in primary education divided by the total school age (male/female) population. The school age for primary education in Ethiopia is considered to be between 7 and 14.

Comments:

SNNPR- South Nation, Nationalities and People's Region

M = Male; F = Female; T = Total; B= Baseline. Planned percent by gender: 1997: M = 52.0, F = 25.0; 1998: M = 53.0, F = 28.0; 1999: M = 54.0, F = 32.0; 2000: M = 55.0, F = 34.0; 2001: M = 60.0, F = 36.0. Actual percent by gender: 1995: M = 39.5, F = 17.4; 1996: M = 51.5, F = 23.0; 1997: M = 56.5, F = 24.5; 1998: M = 63.7, F = 31.0; 1999: M = 64.0, F = 33.5. 2000: M = 77.4, F = 41.9

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Objective ID: 663-003

Approved: 1994-09-29

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 3.5 Increased and more rational and efficient sectoral financing

Indicator: Share of national education budget out of total government budget

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	13.1
1996	14.0	16.3
1997	16.0	16.0
1998	16.0	16.1
1999	17.0	17.8
2000	18.0	14.5
2001	14.5	NA

Source:

MOE/MOF

Indicator/Description:

Total national education budget divided by total government budget excluding debt.

Comments:

The government has adjusted its plan for 2001 to 14.5% with debt.

MOE- Ministry of Education

MOF- Ministry of Finance

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Objective ID: 663-003

Approved: 1994-09-29

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 3.1 Improve quality and equity of primary school environment in Community School Grants Program (CSGP)

Indicator: Percent of CSGP assisted schools with female repetition rate less than 11%\* in Grade 4: SNNPR

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Percent:

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	NA **
1997 (B)	NA	33.0
1998	35.0	52.3
1999	37.0	52.2
2000	38.0	53.0
2001	55%	NA

Source:

Regional Education Bureaus, WLLI

Indicator/Description:

\* 11% mark reflects national level repetition rate for Grade 4 in 1995/96

Comments:

SNNPR- Southern Nation, Nationalities and People's Region

\*\*Due to start-up delay with CSGP program in SNNPR, baseline data for SNNPR was unavailable until 1997 while Tigray's baseline was established in 1996. Targets for FY1999 onwards was adjusted upward based on progress made in the past FY. B = Baseline

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Objective ID: 663-003

Approved: 1994-09-29

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education

Indicator: Gross enrollment ratio of primary education (Grades 1-8) : Ethiopia - total

Disaggregated By: National

Unit of Measure: Percent enrolled of all ages out of the total primary school age population

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	26.2
1996	NA	29.4
1997	37.0	31.4
1998	34.0	42.0
1999	37.0	45.8
2000	39.0	51.0
2001	53.0	NA

Source:

Regional Education Bureaus, Ministry of Education

Indicator/Description:

Gross Enrollment ratio = total enrollment of all ages (male/female) in primary education divided by the total school age (male/female) population. The school age for primary education in Ethiopia is considered to be between 7 and 14.

Comments:

M = Male; F = Female; T = Total; B = Baseline. Planned percent by gender: 1997: M = 40.0, F = 25.0; 1998: M = 42.0, F = 27.0; 1999: M = 45.0, F = 30.0; 2000: M = 46.0, F = 31.0; 2001: M = 47.0, F = 33.0. Actual percent by gender: 1995: M = 31.7, F = 20.4; 1996: M = 36.2, F = 22.3; 1997: M = 38.6, F = 23.9; 1998: M = 52.0, F = 31.0; 1999: M = 55.9, F = 35.3. 2000: M = 60.9, F = 40.7

Target adjusted for 2001 to 53%.

## SO Text for SO: 663-004 Increased access to and participation in a democratic system

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-004

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
30% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
10% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
30% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

### Summary of the SO:

USAID began its democracy and governance support in Ethiopia shortly after the downfall of the dictatorial socialist regime in 1991. A new constitution, drafted with USAID assistance, came into effect in 1995, establishing a federal government with a tripartite separation of powers and nine federal regions. The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to nurture the success of Ethiopia's new federal democratic system,

consistent with the MPP Goal to "strengthen democratic institutions in Ethiopia and improve adherence to democratic principles and human rights." Three intermediate results contribute to the achievement of the Strategic Objective: (1) effective and participatory decentralization, especially with regard to effective and transparent public resource allocation and management systems (i.e., budget, accounting and public investment planning) at the federal and regional levels; (2) strengthened judicial systems; and (3) organized societal participation to advance community interests strengthened. These results support activities related to the effective and transparent allocation and management of public resources, the training of judges, and the strengthening of Ethiopian non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These intermediate results reflect USAID/Ethiopia's comparative advantages in this sector.

Although failure to achieve specific indicator targets prevented the Strategic Objective Team from making a self-assessment of fully meeting expectations (details under Performance and Prospect), the performance under SO is on track.

**Key Results:**

Preparations were completed for the revised federal budget system to be introduced during FY 2001 for all 86 federal public bodies. The government accounting backlog was eliminated in the populous Southern Region, a focus region for other USAID programs. Regional staff totaling 2,346 received training in the accounting system. A design for the Public Expenditure Program (PEP) was completed.

The Judicial Training Unit was established in the Supreme Court. A special effort by the Federal courts to reduce their inherited backlog of cases removed close to 40%, focusing on some of the more complex cases. This has been fundamental in clearing up the backlog and speeding up access to justice.

Six NGOs formed a network to train voters for the Year 2000 national elections. USAID printed voter education materials, including flip charts in major Ethiopian languages, which enabled the consortium to reach 561,000 voters.

USAID direct support to the National Election Board included rendering the Board's computer system Y2K compliant and provision of 16 vehicle mounted two-way radios with nation-wide reach. The Board credits the radios with enabling it to trouble shoot all over the country on Election Day. USAID thus made a substantial contribution to the Year 2000 elections which, while not flawless, marked a substantial improvement over previous ones.

**Performance and Prospects:**

USAID support to the Government's regionalization policy through assistance to the Civil Service Reform Program Financial Management and Control Subprogram continued to be regarded by both government and donors as the most successful donor activity under the reform program. Assistance is being provided in financial management in the areas of expenditure planning, budgeting and accounting. Due to a shift in Government priorities, introduction of the Public Investment Program (PIP) at the regional level will

not take place until after the implementation of the Public Expenditure Plan (PEP) at the Federal level.

Although the accounting backlog, which had averaged four years at the beginning of USAID support, was reduced to zero in the important Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR) the nationwide average of one year in arrears in FY 1999 slipped back to 1.5 years. This was due to the added burden on staff of a parallel interim-donor-accounting system established in response to donor demands. Extraordinary efforts are being made to eliminate the backlog by hiring retired government accounting staff to trouble shoot where there are particular problems. Regional staff totaling 2,346 received training in the new accounting system (against a target of 1056). A cash management strategy was prepared. The manual for the budget reform was approved by Federal ministers, printed in three major Ethiopian languages, and reviewed and revised by Regional Finance and Plan Bureau heads. The new budget system will be implemented for all Federal public bodies for the next Ethiopian Fiscal Year (EFY) budget, beginning in 2001. (EFY 1994 begins July 8, 2001 and ends July 7, 2002) A new Budget Information System was completed, incorporating the new chart of accounts in the budget reform. The EFY 1993-95 Macro Economic Fiscal Frame was finalized and the EFY 1993-95 Public Investment Program published. The capacity of four regions' ability to implement the Public Investment Program was assessed. The design of the Public Expenditure Program concept paper was completed. The prospects are for successful rollout of the various reforms at the federal level, followed by roll out to the regions. The cutting edge of the reforms is in-service training for regional and federal staff at the regional management training institutes and Ethiopian Civil Service College. Reductions in funding will result in the curtailment of in-service training.

FY 2000 saw the establishment of the Judicial Training Unit in the Federal Supreme Court, training of trainers conducted, and legal materials printed in preparation for nation-wide training tailor made to the needs of and conducted in the regions, targeting 800 judges. Training did not begin in FY 2000, as anticipated in last year's R-4. However, it began in four regions early in 2001 and is now in high gear. An important component of the training is the provision of previously out of print laws and legal materials. In the meantime, USAID, responding to a request from the Supreme Court, financed a seminar on international humanitarian law for 80 judges presiding over the "red terror" genocide trials of 5,198 members of the former socialist regime. This was designed to share experience, to establish a common legal platform and to minimize reversible errors. The seminar contributed to the current acceleration in clearing genocide cases. During FY 2002 the emphasis will shift to institutionalized and sustainable training of judges in Addis Ababa. In the future, it is expected that training will be projected to lower levels of the judicial system and to other officers of the court. Without additional funding this will be impossible.

As USAID approached the end of the Ethiopian Non-governmental Sector Enhancement Initiative, the emphasis shifted from taking on new partner NGOs to working with existing ones and "graduating" those, which no longer required direct support. By the end of FY 2000, 92 NGOs had been assessed using the Organizational Capacity

Assessment Tool (OCAT) and 30 had “graduated.” Forty-one had strategic plans in place, 48 had prepared financial guidelines and accounting manuals, and 62 had computerized their accounting systems. The insufficient funds for democracy and governance programs forced Pact to drop five partner NGOs in the democracy and governance sector and to re-orient its activities towards an emphasis on NGOs working in agriculture/micro-finance, health and education. Additional NGOs will be dropped in early FY 2001.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

All activities under this SO 4 will be enfolded into SO 10, More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed, 663-010. It is intended to wrap up SO 4 by the end of FY 2001 and to accomplish a smooth transition to the new SO 10 under a new Strategic Objective Agreement with the GFDRE. As noted in the Performance and Prospects narrative, reduced funding will require triage and serious adjustment downward of planned future activities and results.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The United States is an important donor in democracy and governance. Democracy and governance activities are coordinated with those of other donors through a variety of consultative groups operating under the general aegis of the ambassadorial sub-group for democracy, good governance and human rights. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is finalizing a multi-million dollar investment in judicial administration and is planning major funding to parliamentary activities. USAID's work with the judiciary is designed in consultation with CIDA. Other donors are France, Sweden, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, Norway, UNDP and the European Union. The Government's multi-pronged Civil Service Reform Program also receives support from UNDP, the European Union and other donors.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Support to the GFDRE's regionalization under the Civil Service Reform Program is provided under the Decentralization Support Activity through a contract with Harvard University. The Ethiopian NGO Sector Enhancement Initiative is conducted under a cooperative agreement with Pact.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system

Objective ID: 663-004

Approved: 1992-05-01

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective and participatory decentralization

Indicator: Effective & transparent resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal & regional levels: PIP

Disaggregated By: Nature of Change: Budget, Accounts, and Public Investment Program (PIP)

Unit of Measure: An analysis of effectiveness: PIP

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	Existing system merely listing of projects, projects not related to sectoral strategies
1997	Conceptual awareness of what a PIP is delivered. Procedures designed.	Design of PIP, manual, policy paper, issues paper completed.
1998	Implementation of PIP at federal level. Development of PIP database. PIP pilot designed for regions	First PIP launched at federal level. PIP database developed. Preparation for second federal PIP.
1999	Implementation of pilot PIP in 2 regions. Design and delivery of PEP at federal level.	Draft prepared of the Macroeconomic and Fiscal Framework (MEFF), 1992-94 Federal PIP prepared
2000	Finalize EFY 1993-95 MEFF, finalize and approve EFY 1993-95 PIP, preparation of EFY 1994-96 MEFF	EFY 1993-95 MEEF and PIP finalized, EFY 1994-96 MEFF not met. PEP concept paper prepared
2001	Prepare EFY 1995-97 MEFF, Finalize & approve EFY 1994-96 PIP. Finalize PEP design	NA
2002	Finalize EFY 1995-97 MEEF, Finalize & approve EFY 1995-97 PIP. Implement PEP at Fed. & pilot regions	NA

Source:

HIID

Indicator/Description:

Degree to which systems governing resource allocation & management at the federal and regional levels function effectively and transparently

Comments:

PIP = Public Investment Program. PEP = Public Expenditure Program

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system  
 Objective ID: 663-004  
 Approved: 1992-05-01 Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia  
 Result Name: IR 4.1 Effective and participatory decentralization  
 Indicator: Effective & transparent resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal & regional levels:  
 budget  
 Disaggregated By: Nature of Change: Budget, Accounts, and Public Investment Program (PIP)

Unit of Measure: An analysis of effectiveness: Budget

Year	Planned	Actual
1995/6 (B)	NA	Poor expenditure composition, dual budgets (separation of capital & recurrent), off budget financing
1997	Improved line-item budget (codes, chart of accounts, calendar, budget preparation) developed/implemente	Budget manual, budget policy paper, budget issues paper prepared and under review.
1998	Improved line-item budget (budget classification, expenditure codes, formats). Development of budget	Improved line-item budget developed
1999	Improved line item budget (implementation, organization, staffing, mgmt, work plans, unit costs, bud	Budget manual reviewed and revised, draft manual prepared, BIS started
2000	legal adoption of ver. 2.1 of the budget manual (chart of accounts, budget prep/presentation	Version 2.1 of bud. manual approved. Alpha version of BIS completed, version 3 manual completed
2001	Implem. version 2 budget manual, complete BIS, restruct. fed. public bodies into prog /cost centers	N/A
2002	Introduce budget training & Promulgation of directives at fed. & reg. levels. Complete aid mgmt man	N/A

Source:  
 HIID

Indicator/Description:

Degree to which systems governing resource allocation & management at the federal and regional levels function effectively and transparently

Comments:

PIP = Public Investment Program. PEP = Public Expenditure Program.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year:

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system  
 Objective ID: 663-004  
 Approved: 1992-05 Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia  
 Result Name: 4.3 Organized societal participation to advance community interests increased  
 Indicator: Number of Civil Societal Organizations (CSOs) with effective strategic plans and financial & management  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	Limited no. of CSOs with effective strategic & mgmnt plans/systems. None with effective fin. sys.
1996	Increased number of NGOs with effective strategic & management plans/systems & financial systems.*	PACT/OCAT surveys indicate of 35 NGOs surveyed all need major assistance with mgmnt practices
1997	15 of 35 NGOs assessed using OCAT with effective strategic & mgmnt plans/systems & financial systems	17 of 35 have effective strategic mgmnt plans/systems in place. 16 have improved fin. sys.
1998	Additional 20 NGOs assessed using OCAT, increasing total NGOs to 70. 40 have improved strategic plan	26 new orgs. assessed using OCAT, well above target. 22 NGOs assisted w/ strat. plans
1999	Additional 15 health NGOs assessed using OCAT increasing total NGOs to 90.	30 additional NGOs assessed using OCAT. 80 total NGOs in program
2000	All 90 NGOs have effective strategic and mgmt plans operational & have effective fin. mgmnt.	41 NGOs have strategic plans and 62 effective financial systems
2001	3 additional NGOs have OCAT, 13 NGOs strategic plans and 10 NGOs financial management systems	NA
2002	Re-OCAT will be routine for partners, additional 5 Strat. Plans & 10 Fin. Mgmnt systems in place	NA

Source:  
 PACT- OCAT (Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool)

Indicator/Description:  
 Increase in the number of CSOs working with PACT with effective strategic & management plans & financial management capacity as measured by the OCAT-assessment tool that measures 7 levels of institutional capacity.

Comments:  
 \*No results are reported on Pact "graduates" because the concept of "graduate" turned out to be far more complex than anticipated. There can be different levels of graduation. Does being a graduate mean that all ties are severed? The concept was being unpacked at the end of the year.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system  
 Objective ID: 663-004  
 Approved: 0000-00-00 Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia  
 Result Name: 4.1 Effective and participatory decentralization  
 Indicator: Effective and Transparent Resource Allocation and Management System Functioning at Fed. and Regional level: Accounts  
 Disaggregated By: Nature of change: Budget, Accounts and Public Investment Program (PIP)

Unit of Measure: An analysis of effectiveness: Accounts

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	N/A	Substantial backlog, inadequate procedures, poor definition of responsibilities, etc
1997	Reduce backlog, improve procedures developed and implemented	Backlog reduced from 4 to 2 years, procedural reforms team formed and planning reform process
1998	Reduce backlog, review of accounts system, development and delivery of specialist capacity training	Backlog at fed. eliminated, accounts systems reviewed and documented
1999	Backlog eliminated, design of expanded accounts systems, accounts training	Backlog reduced from 1.5 to 1 yr, interim donor accounts system reviewed
2000	Backlog eliminated, accounts manual 1 & 2 revised	Backlog eliminated in SNNPR & reduced to 1.5 yrs nationally, manual & module 1 revised, Mod 2 dev'd.
2001	Backlog reduced to 1 yr average nationally, Manual & Module 2 translated and training delivered	NA
2002	Backlog eliminated in 4 main regions. A draft manual of improved & expanded acc. system completed	NA

Source:  
HIID

Indicator/Description:

Degree to which systems governing resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal and regional levels function effectively and transparently

Comments:

PIP=Public Investment Program, PEP= Public Expenditure Program

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system  
 Objective ID: 663-004  
 Approved: 0000-00-00 Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia  
 Result Name: 4.1 Effective and participatory decentralization  
 Indicator: Effective and Transparent Resource Allocation and Management System Functioning at Fed. and Regional level: Accounts  
 Disaggregated By: Nature of change: Budget, Accounts and Public Investment Program (PIP)

Unit of Measure: An analysis of effectiveness: Accounts

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	N/A	Substantial backlog, inadequate procedures, poor definition of responsibilities, etc
1997	Reduce backlog, improve procedures developed and implemented	Backlog reduced from 4 to 2 years, procedural reforms team formed and planning reform process
1998	Reduce backlog, review of accounts system, development and delivery of specialist capacity training	Backlog at fed. eliminated, accounts systems reviewed and documented
1999	Backlog eliminated, design of expanded accounts systems, accounts training	Backlog reduced from 1.5 to 1 yr, interim donor accounts system reviewed
2000	Backlog eliminated, accounts manual 1 & 2 revised	Backlog eliminated in SNNPR & reduced to 1.5 yrs nationally, manual & module 1 revised, Mod 2 dev'd.
2001	Backlog reduced to 1 yr average nationally, Manual & Module 2 translated and training delivered	NA
2002	Backlog eliminated in 4 main regions. A draft manual of improved & expanded acc. system completed	NA

Source:  
HIID

Indicator/Description:

Degree to which systems governing resource allocation & management systems functioning at federal and regional levels function effectively and transparently

Comments:

PIP=Public Investment Program, PEP= Public Expenditure Program

## SO Text for SO: 663-005 Enhanced household food security in target areas

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-005

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
20% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
5% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
15% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
45% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
5% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

### Summary of the SO:

The Special Objective (SpO) Enhanced Food Security at the Household Level aims to improve nutritional status of children, reduce the time families are without food, and reduce the severity of needing to use coping strategies used during lean periods. The SpO targets households in chronically food insecure areas, and is implemented primarily through eight U.S. and Ethiopian Cooperating Sponsors (CS). The intermediate results

necessary to achieve the objective are: (1) Increased Agricultural Production; (2) Increased Household Income; (3) Improved Health Status; (4) Natural Resource Base Maintained; and (5) Emergency Response Capacity Maintained.

These results support a variety of activities: small scale irrigation and water conservation, training in improved agricultural and livestock practices, construction of market access roads, health and veterinary facilities, promotion of latrine construction, planting of home vegetable gardens, health and nutrition education, maternal and child health (MCH) activities, and seedling production and reforestation. The SpO also provides support to the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) to enhance its capacity to anticipate and respond to emergency situations. It links relief to development by improving the food security of vulnerable populations and meeting relief needs when required.

Fiscal Year 2000 was a difficult year. It witnessed a continuation and deepening of the drought crisis in Ethiopia. Through extensive work involving the host government, implementing partners and prospective donor governments, USAID was able to make both the United States Government and the world aware of the widening crisis. In response, the USG donated food to meet the increasing needs in FY 2000.

Despite the drought, SO5 is meeting expectations mainly because three out of the five major crops selected to measure increased productivity have exceeded targets. In addition, the proportion of households using protected water sources has exceeded both the FY 1997 baseline and FY 2000 target. The achievement made in decreasing the prevalence of diarrhea in target areas is also commendable.

### **Key Results:**

In FY 2000, the United States Government provided emergency humanitarian food assistance of 729,336 Metric Tons (MT) valued at US\$315 million, US\$15 million non-food assistance through OFDA, and US\$6.3 million through World Food Program, ICRC, and UNICEF from STATE/Population Refugee and Migration. It provided over 61,000 MT of commodities valued at US\$31 million of Title II non-emergency resources to over half a million Ethiopians in chronically food insecure districts. Approximately 350,000 Ethiopians displaced by the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea also received food assistance. Timely delivery of food aid prevented mass migration, addressed the needs of the war displaced, and avoided a serious humanitarian crisis. However, households have been unable to recover lost assets.

Under the Strengthening Emergency Response Abilities (SERA) activity, a national guideline has been completed to develop a Vulnerability Profile, which will help inform key players about the nature and magnitude of disasters, and factors affecting vulnerability. Capacity has been built at the regional level through basic computer training including Statistical Packages for Social Scientists (SPSS) and Geographical Information System (GIS).

Production targets for FY 2000 crops (wheat and barley) were missed due to drought, however, production of most targeted crops increased compared to baseline figures from FY 1997. Achievements for maize, sorghum and Teff were exceeded targets. Improving health status in few selected target areas showed marked success: 65% of households used protected water sources in FY2000 (35% planned); and 60% of children were fully immunized (50% planned).

### **Performance and Prospects:**

Ethiopia experienced an extreme drought, causing all Title II CSs to have increased their emergency programming, at the same time, severe monetization problems (local sales of Ethiopia experienced an extreme drought, causing all Title II CSs to have increased their emergency programming, at the same time, severe monetization problems (local sales of Title II commodities to finance non-food aid assistance) confronted all the Cooperating Sponsors. The food security emergency threatened the lives of 10.5 million people. In response to early warning indications, USAID and CSs were engaged in life-saving activities using Title II emergency resources. Widespread death from famine was averted through the timely provision of food assistance. In many cases, Title II emergency programs “protected” development programs, and provided surge capacity to prevent out migration, reduce the depletion of productive assets, improve access to potable water and health care facilities, and maintain nutritional status despite crop failure.

The Title II development programs suffered from competition with the emergency for resources, time and attention and faced significant challenges securing sufficient funds through monetization. Factors contributing to the monetization problem included: limited potential buyers in Ethiopia, foreign currency restrictions and import taxes; insufficient technical and market understanding by the consortium; a gap in the pipeline during peak sales period; and the increasing availability of cheap imported oil in the market. Not all activities planned in FY 2000 were fully undertaken.

Currently, the CSs are exploring options (alternative commodities, countries with contiguous borders e.g. Djibouti, Somali land, as well as extended credit terms, etc.) to reduce their dependency on the problematic sale of vegetable oil. The Ethiopian Monetization Consortium (EMC), chaired by CARE, hired an executive manager with experience in international trade, and hired a consulting firm to conduct a study of the current problem and recommend plausible solutions. CARE has finalized a two-year business plan to address the problems highlighted above.

### **Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

All activities under this SpO will be folded in the new Strategic Objective, Mitigate the Effects of Disaster 663-011. In the coming year, Title II development programs will continue to focus on the achievement of sustainable development.

Monitoring and evaluation of ongoing projects will need to take an increasing priority as the situation moves out of an emergency relief context into a more stable development scenario. The existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system needs to be revised and improved to better reflect actual impact on the ground. Work on refining common

indicators should continue, and better common indicators may need to be selected. The results of the upcoming SpO baseline follow-up survey will also inform the process.

A comprehensive evaluation on the SERA project progress will be conducted to: a) review and assess the progress of the project against targets and objectives set forth in the project agreement; b) assess problems faced in achieving results and make recommendations on how to improve project performance to achieve some level of success by September 2001; and, c) based on the evaluation, make recommendations for follow-up activities and best implementation strategies.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The U.S. is the leading food aid donor to Ethiopia, followed by the EU and the World Food Program supported by other donors. In FY 2000, the host government early on acknowledged its food aid requirements and worked closely with the international community to garner support for the necessary relief efforts. The government also contributed US\$41 million to meet the needs of drought affected population in Ethiopia in the same year. Coordination between food aid donors and the DPPC is constructive and collaborative. Assessments are increasingly joint efforts. Food aid management programming incorporates UN agencies, donors, CSs and the DPPC with increasing frequency. Programs supported by other donors complement USAID assistance such as the European Union activities to enhance the management capacity of the Ethiopian Food Security Reserve, and Canada's capacity building in the Early Warning Department of the DPPC.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Title II development programs are implemented by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Save the Children Federation/USA, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, AFRICARE and The Relief Society of Tigray.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Objective ID: 663-005

Approved: 1997-02-14

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 5.1 Increased Agricultural Crop Production in Target Areas

Indicator: Increase in yield for main crop in target areas: Barley

Disaggregated By: crops

Unit of Measure: Kilogram/Hectare

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	640
1997	NA	512
1999	665.6	769.6
2000	770.0	518.3
2001	678.4	NA
2002	680	NA

Source:

Cooperating Sponsors' surveys and annual results reports

Indicator/Description:

Total production divided by total cultivated land in target areas.

Comments:

- Increase in yield is measured by 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e., maize (M), Teff (T), Wheat (W), Barley (B), Sorghum (S)
- The 1997 figure for this indicator was aggregated from data obtained from three cooperating sponsors (Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services and CARE). Performance data for 1999 include Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE. Performance data for 2000 include Food for the Hungry International, Relief Society of Tigray, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE.
- Data on impact indicators are collected for baseline, mid-term and end of program. Therefore, data for the interim, 1998 is not available.
- In an effort to place the Title-II cooperating sponsors within the same development cycle in order to promote integration with the new Mission strategy as well as to improve program design, nutrition intervention and performance measurement, BHR/FFP and USAID/E have determined to extend the SpO life time to 2002. Hence, target is set for FY 2002.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Objective ID: 663-005

Approved: 1997-02-14

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 5.1 increased Agricultural Crop Production

Indicator: Increase in yield for main crop in target areas: Maize

Disaggregated By: crops

Unit of Measure: Kilogram/Hactare

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	490
1997	NA	400
1999	509.6	448.6
2000	590.3	807.2
2001	810	NA
2002(T)	900	NA

Source:

Cooperating sponsors baseline surveys and annual results reports.

Indicator/Description:

Total production divided by total cultivated land in target areas.

Comments:

- Increase in yield is measured by 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e., maize (M), Teff (T), Wheat (W), Barley (B), Sorghum (S)

- The 1997 figure for this indicator was aggregated from data obtained from three cooperating sponsors (Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services and CARE). Performance data for 1999 include Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE. Performance data for 2000 include Food for the Hungry International, Relief Society of Tigray, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE.

- Data on impact indicators are collected for baseline, mid-term and end of program. Therefore, data for the interim, 1998 is not available.

- In an effort to place the Title-II cooperating sponsors within the same development cycle in order to promote integration with the new Mission strategy as well as to improve program design, nutrition intervention and performance measurement, BHR/FFP and USAID/E have determined to extend the SpO life time to 2002. Hence, target is set for FY 2002.

- Target for FY 2001 was adjusted based upon the progress made in FY 2000.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Objective ID: 663-005

Approved: 1997-02-14

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 5.1 Increased Agricultural Crop Production in Target Areas

Indicator: Increase in yield for main crop in target areas: Wheat

Disaggregated By: crops

Unit of Measure: Kilogram/Hectare

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	660
1997	NA	530
1999	679.8	641.4
2000	650.0	491.7
2001	693.2	NA
2002(T)	700.0	NA

Source:

Cooperating sponsors' baseline survey and annual result reports.

Indicator/Description:

Total production divided by total cultivated land in target areas.

Comments:

- Increase in yield is measured by 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e., Maize (M), Teff (T), Wheat (W), Barley (B), Sorghum (S)

- The 1997 figure for this indicator was aggregated from data obtained from three cooperating sponsors (Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services and CARE). Performance data for 1999 include Food for Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE. Performance data for 2000 include Food for the Hungry International, Relief Society of Tigray, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE.

- Data on impact indicators are collected for baseline, mid-term and end of program. Therefore, data for the interim is not available.

- In an effort to place the Title-II cooperating sponsors within the same development cycle in order to promote integration with the new Mission strategy as well as to improve program design, nutrition intervention and performance measurement, BHR/FFP and USAID/E have determined to extend the SpO life time to 2002. Hence, target is set for FY 2002.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Objective ID: 663-005

Approved: 1997-02-14

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 5.1 Increased Agricultural Crop Production in Target Areas

Indicator: Increase in yield for main crops in target areas:Teff

Disaggregated By: Crops

Unit of Measure: Kilogram/Hactare

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	450
1997*	NA	360
1999	463.5	441.2
2000	477.0	537.2
2001	540.0	NA
2002 (T)	560.0	NA

Source:

Cooperating Sponsors' baseline surveys and annual result reports.

Indicator/Description:

Total production divided by total cultivated land in target areas.

Comments:

- Increase in yield is measured by 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e., Maize (M), Teff (T), Wheat (W), Barley (B), Sorghum (S)

- The 1997 figure for this indicator was aggregated from data obtained from three cooperating sponsors (Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services and CARE). Performance data for 1999 include Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE. Performance data for 2000 include Food for the Hungry International, Relief Society of Tigray, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE.

- Data on impact indicators are collected for baseline, mid-term and end of program. Therefore, data for the interim is not available.

- In an effort to place the Title-II cooperating sponsors within the same development cycle in order to promote integration with the new Mission strategy as well as to improve program design, nutrition intervention and performance measurement, BHR/FFP and USAID/E have determined to extend the SpO life time to 2002. Hence, target is set for FY 2002.

- Target for FY 2001 was adjusted based upon the progress made in FY 2000.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Objective ID: 663-005

Approved: 1997-02-14

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: 5.1 Increased Agricultural Crop Production in Target Areas.

Indicator: Increase in yield for main crop in target areas: Sorghum

Disaggregated By: Crop

Unit of Measure: Kilogram/Hactare

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	585.0
1997	NA	470.0
1999	608.8	448.6
2000	550.0	648.2
2001	650.0	NA
2002	700.0	NA

Source:

Cooperating Sponsors' baseline surveys and annual results reports

Indicator/Description:

Total production divided by total cultivated land in target areas.

Comments:

- Increase in yield is measured by 5 (five) major crops in target areas i.e., maize (M), Teff (T), Wheat (W), Barley (B), Sorghum (S)

- The 1997 figure for this indicator was aggregated from data obtained from three cooperating sponsors (Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services and CARE)

- Performance data for 1999 include, Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE. Performance data for 2000 include Food for the Hungry International, Relief Society of Tigray, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, World Vision International, and CARE.

- In an effort to place the Title-II cooperating sponsors within the same development cycle in order to promote integration with the new Mission strategy as well as to improve program design, nutrition intervention and performance measurement, BHR/FFP and USAID/E have determined to extend the sop life time to 2002. Hence, target is set for FY 2002.

- Target for FY 2001 was adjusted based upon the progress made in FY 2000.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Objective ID: 663-005

Approved: 1997-02-14

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 5.3 Improved health status of households in target areas

Indicator: (proxy): Increase in the proportion of households using protected water sources in target areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	26.9
1997	32.0	25.2
1998	35.0	26.2
1999	30.0	40.0
2000	35.0	63.0
2001	67.0	NA
2002	70.0	NA

Source:

Cooperating sponsors' baseline surveys and annual results reports

Indicator/Description:

Protected water sources include tap water, springs, wells and ponds that are protected for human consumption.

Comments:

- 1997 data is an adjusted figure including those cooperating sponsors which reported late in the past year.
- Given the monetization problem encountered in FY 1998 and anticipated slow down of activities, targets were adjusted from 1999 onwards.
- Performance data for 2000 include, Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, and CARE.
- In an effort to place the Title-II cooperating sponsors within the same development cycle in order to promote integration with the new Mission strategy as well as to improve program design, nutrition intervention and performance measurement, BHR/FFP and USAID/E have determined to extend the SpO life time to 2002. Hence, target is set for FY 2002.
- Target for FY 2001 was adjusted based upon the progress made in FY 2000.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Objective ID: 663-005

Approved: 1997-02-14

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: Improved Health Status of Households in Target Areas

Indicator: Decrease in percent of children under five who have had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey in target areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	29.2
1997	NA	27.0
1999	23.0	19.9
2000	20.0	20.6
2001	16.0	NA
2002	14.0	NA

Source:

Cooperating Sponsors' baseline surveys and annual results reports

Indicator/Description:

Comments:

- 1997 data is an adjusted figure including those cooperating sponsors which reported late in the past year.
- Data on impact indicators was not planned to be collected in FY 1998, hence was not available.
- Performance data for FY 2000 include, Food for the Hungry International, World Vision International, CARE, Relief Society of Tigray, and Save the Children.
- In an effort to place the Title-II cooperating sponsors within the same development cycle in order to promote integration with the new Mission strategy as well as to improve program design, nutrition intervention and performance measurement, BHR/FFP and USAID/E have determined to extend the SpO life time to 2002. Hence, target is set for FY 2002.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Enhanced household food security in target areas

Objective ID: 663-005

Approved: 1997-02-14

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Result Name: IR 5.3 Improved health status of households in target areas

Indicator: Increase in the proportion of children fully immunized in target areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	26.6
1997	30.0	35.0
1998	40.0	26.2
1999	45.0	48.7
2000	50.0	55.0
2001	60.0	N/A
2002	65.0	NA

Source:

Cooperating sponsors' baseline surveys and annual results reports

Indicator/Description:

Proportion of children under 60 months who are fully immunized

Comments:

- Due to the monetization problem, performance of those NGOs that were actively involved in supporting immunization programs was affected in 1998.
- Performance data for FY 2000 include, Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services and Save the Children.
- In an effort to place the Title-II cooperating sponsors within the same development cycle in order to promote integration with the new Mission strategy as well as to improve program design, nutrition intervention and performance measurement, BHR/FFP and USAID/E have determined to extend the SpO life time to 2002. Hence, target is set for FY 2002.
- Target for FY 2001 was adjusted based upon the progress made in FY 2000.

## SO Text for SO: 663-007 Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-007

Objective Name: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased

Self Assessment: Annual Performance Unavailable

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

25% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
20% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
35% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

### Summary of the SO:

This new Strategic Objective (SO), Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased, contributes to USAID/Ethiopia's 20-year goal of reducing the high levels of food insecurity and the MPP economic development and environment goals.

An estimated 40% of Ethiopia's rural households do not produce enough food or income to meet their basic nutritional needs. According to the 1999 Demographic Health Survey, 51.2% of Ethiopian children under the age of five are stunted, one of the highest percentages in the world. Population growth of 2.76% annually exceeds the 2.4% annual growth in agricultural production. Hence, the annual gap in food security is growing. The growing level of chronic food insecurity stems from increased population growth, inefficient agricultural practices, environmental degradation, declining soil fertility, recurrent drought, poor water conservation practices, insufficient access to land, insecure land tenure, and limited non-farm income opportunities.

At the request of the Government, USAID/Ethiopia redirected its food and agricultural development program in FY 1999 to support implementation of the National Food Security Policy and the National Food Security Program. The new Strategic Objective (SO) builds upon activities to increase market integration, efficiency and competition previously funded under SO 1, Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops. Additionally, the new SO will work with local government, private Ethiopian groups (such as farmer cooperatives) and non-government organizations to increase rural household food security.

Five intermediate results contribute to the achievement of the Strategic Objective: integration of food, livestock and factor markets increased; competition in agricultural and output market increased; rural household cash crop and micro-enterprise income increased/diversified; food and agricultural research systems in target areas strengthened; and extension services dissemination of technology information in target areas improved. Activities of the SO will improve natural resource management (enabling sustainable environmental rehabilitation of degraded areas), introduce more productive low-input agricultural practices, and increase rural household incomes in the food insecure areas of four main regions, with an initial focus on selected chronically food insecure districts in the Amhara Region. The focus on rural households specifically acknowledges the key role women play in the utilization as well as the availability of, and access to, food. USAID will also integrate Title II-supported agricultural extension, land use planning/natural resources management (soil and water conservation and management), micro-finance and micro-enterprise development activities to help poor rural households improve their ability to support and feed themselves. This will reinforce rural household contributions to the National Food Security Program and the achievement of the strategic objective. The beneficiaries of SO 7 will be the Ethiopia's poorest rural households, particularly in Amhara.

Given the direct link between population growth, growing food insecurity and increasing levels of malnutrition and disease, Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds will be used to fund a HIV/AIDS activity involving farmer cooperatives in condom social marketing. DA funds will finance all other current year activities.

**Key Results:**

N/A

**Performance and Prospects:**

USAID activities to increase competition and integrate input and output markets will provide farmers with the incentives for increasing food production in the rural areas by lowering input prices, increasing input availability, and adopting more productive technologies. Indicators will include increased volumes of inputs and crops marketed through agricultural cooperatives. USAID will support restructuring agricultural cooperatives into profitable business enterprises throughout the four main regions of Ethiopia; namely Oromiya, Amhara, South Nations, nationalities and People's regions. USAID support for improving the availability of crop and livestock production estimates and market price information to producers and traders will facilitate this result.

New USAID activities to increase rural household food security will focus on increasing and diversifying cash crop and micro-enterprise incomes. Additionally, activities appropriate for adoption in food insecure areas will strengthen adaptive food and agricultural research and improve the dissemination of low-input, environmentally friendly technology information.

Increasing and diversifying household incomes will require increased access to rural financial services (savings and credit), business and technical skill training, and new product and production ideas. USAID will monitor and report on improvements in rural household access to financial services in the target areas. Access will increase from 200,000 to over 250,000 households by 2002.

USAID-supported research and extension activities will provide rural households with the tools to improve the sustainable, productive use of their land and labor resources and increase food production and income. USAID will help the Amhara region's agricultural research centers conduct demand-driven applied research on low input, environmentally sustainable technologies that can be applied immediately to chronically food insecure districts. This approach will emphasize adaptive research on existing technologies, cropping systems, soil conservation, organic soil fertility management, environmental rehabilitation, food storage and preparation techniques, and labor saving and productivity enhancing technologies. USAID support will enable agricultural extension offices to disseminate environmentally sound agricultural practices and improved food storage technologies, food preparation and nutritional practices. Demonstration sites will apply farmer-driven research agendas and rural households will help assess research results. USAID will support the establishment of 17 applied demonstration sites in target areas by 2002, which will directly and indirectly affect/reach 70% of the 500,000 food insecure households of the region.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

With funding levels less than those requested, the Mission will cancel policy analysis activities at the national level, postpone development of a grain market price information system, delay pilot land tenure activities in the ANRS, scale back pilot efforts integrating food aid and development assistance resources from 3 sites to 1, reduce the number of adaptive research (demonstration) sites from 17 to 12. This will reduce the number of

food insecure households expected to benefit from the program by an estimated 150,000 households.

**Other Donor Programs:**

Canada, Great Britain, the European Union, Germany, Italy, the World Bank, and the World Food Program, in cooperation with USAID, support the Government's National Food Security Program (NFSP). These donors are in the process of aligning their assistance programs and developing new activities to support regional efforts within the broad parameters of the NFSP. USAID was the first donor to fully align its program with the NFSP, and expects to remain a leader in the sector.

In particular, the World Bank supports national-level agricultural research. In Amhara, the Canadian International Development Association (CIDA) is building capacity to develop small-scale irrigation. Sweden is supporting integrated rural development efforts and regional agricultural research systems. The Dutch are supporting integrated rural development with an emphasis on irrigation. Germany is supporting adaptive agricultural research and community-based natural resource management activities in the food insecure districts. The European Union is planning support for micro-enterprise development in addition to its ongoing support for employment generation schemes

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistical Service, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Cooperative Assistance, Winrock International, and Amhara Credit and Savings Institution.

## SO Text for SO: 663-008 Improved Family Health

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-008

Objective Name: Improved Family Health

Self Assessment: Annual Performance Unavailable

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
24% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
25% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
6% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
38% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
7% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

### Summary of the SO:

Approximately 20% of Ethiopian children die before their fifth birthday. More than 70% of these deaths are probably caused by some combination of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), diarrhea, malaria, measles and malnutrition. Poor nutritional status, infections, and a high fertility rate, contribute to one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, estimated at over 870 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Ethiopia has one of the lowest contraceptive prevalence rates in sub-Saharan Africa, currently estimated at eight percent, and a high level of unmet need for family planning services. Nearly 51.2% of

children under the age of five are stunted, 22% of school children are iodine deficient, and 44% of children under six are vitamin A deficient. In addition, Ethiopia has the third highest number of HIV positive people in Africa (2.6 million). The HIV positive population could reach nearly 4 million by 2014, and with a corresponding increase in active AIDS cases, could potentially overwhelm an already burdened health care system. Tuberculosis is among major health and development problems, causing large human deaths among adults.

The new strategic objective # 8, Improved Family Health, encompasses an integrated set of interventions: child survival (including nutrition), infectious diseases (with a strong focus on HIV/AIDS), reproductive health (including maternal nutrition), and health sector reform. Four intermediate results contribute to the achievement of the Strategic Objective: use of high impact child survival interventions, including nutrition, in focus regions increased; use of select, high impact reproductive health interventions, including maternal nutrition, increased in focus areas; impact of HIV/AIDS and select infectious diseases in urban and peri-urban areas reduced, and health sector resources and systems improved nationally. The objective continues activities previously funded under SO 2, Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services, which ends in FY 2001.

**Key Results:**

N/A

**Performance and Prospects:**

The new strategic objective builds on a decade of successful health programs. The new SO 8, Improved Family Health, using child survival funds will decrease stunting, (height for age) among children 6 – 24 months in focus areas to 45% in FY 2006 (the national average in FY 2000 was 51.2%). Using DA (population) funds, activities to increase the use of select, high impact reproductive health interventions, including maternal nutrition, will support the following activities: increasing access to contraceptives through social marketing; strengthening NGOs and public sector delivery of services by providing assistance in management, logistics, and supervision; expanding method mix by offering a wider variety of contraceptives; and improving reproductive health policy (including contraceptive security) through policy dialogue. In the area of maternal health, activities will support delivery of post abortion care services, supplementation of vitamin A and iron/folate as well as support to nutrition education and counseling to pregnant and lactating women.

Activities to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis in urban and peri-urban areas will commence in FY 2001. HIV/AIDS interventions include: increasing awareness and risk reduction activities among target groups, working in cross border areas to promote behavior change communications, initiation of HIV/AIDS workplace policies, enhancing community-based care and support, aggressive contraceptive social marketing of condoms, strengthening sexually transmitted infections services, developing strategies and guidelines to enhance policy dialogue, and supporting condom distribution and promoting safe sexual practices among the high risk groups. Tuberculosis (TB) activities will focus on establishing alternatives to health facility-based care by supporting directly

observed treatment in target districts, policy dialogue, and the identification and funding of best practices. Support will also be provided to strengthen regional capacity in epidemic prevention and response through training and providing essential communication support, as well as promoting the integrated disease surveillance of the nation by strengthening the capacity of regional laboratories and linking them to the integrated surveillance system.

Health sector resources and systems improved nationally: Activities under this intermediate results will support government efforts to mobilize and increase resources to the health sector, particularly to primary and preventative health care (PPHC) services; and promote equitable access to, and quality of, health services through support to the implementation of the Health Care Financing Strategy. Within the public sector system, health services management, logistics systems, monitoring and evaluation and health management information systems will be strengthened. Strengthening training institutions such as public health training institutes and regional training centers will also improve service delivery.

#### **Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

USAID/Ethiopia's new Integrated Strategic Plan, approved December 2000, addresses the crosscutting themes of nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and integrating Title II non-emergency food aid into nutrition sector programs. The Mission is developing mechanisms to respond to these challenges and opportunities, as well as to assist those affected by the border conflict.

In FY 2001, the Mission did not receive the requested amounts in non-earmarked CS funds. While the polio funds were five times more than the requested amount, these funds were not additive, contributing to the shortfall. Vital program components will be underfunded this year, jeopardizing the achievement of related results. In FY 2002, should the Mission not receive adequate non-earmarked child survival funds, the Mission will be forced to terminate all support to routine immunization, and the IMCI initiative with very limited continued support to community based nutrition activities.

#### **Other Donor Programs:**

Following USAID's global leadership in the health sector, USAID/Ethiopia has been the lead agency in Ethiopia in the areas of health care financing, child survival, and reproductive health, and has played a leading role in advocacy for HIV/AIDS programs. USAID will continue its leadership in these areas and will lead a donor group in nutrition. USAID works collaboratively with the government and other donors to implement an ambitious Health Sector Development Program (HSDP). Other major donors in the health sector include the World Bank, African Development Bank, the Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, UNICEF, the United Nations Family Planning Association and the World Health Organization. USAID is the only bilateral donor to sit on the Central Joint Steering Committee for the HSDP and the parallel Education Sector Development Program. The United States is the largest bilateral donor to this sector, followed by Italy and the Netherlands. WHO and UNICEF are the two major international organizations supporting this sector.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

John Snow, Inc., Pathfinder International (PI), Population Services International (PSI), WHO, UNICEF, Johns Hopkins University/Population Communications Services (JHU/PCS), Family Health International (FHI) and the Futures Group/POLICY project are our principal implementing partners.

## SO Text for SO: 663-009 Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-009

Objective Name: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced

Self Assessment: Annual Performance Unavailable

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
5% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
80% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
5% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

### Summary of the SO:

This new Strategic Objective (SO), Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced, contributes to the objectives of the Agency goal of Human Capacity Built through Education and Training and the MPP economic development goals, along with the democracy and human rights interest.

The SO 9 (BESO II) strategy builds on the experiences of USAID and its Ethiopian partners, gained during the implementation of BESO I, an integral part of the Government's Education Sector Development Program (ESDP). The "lessons learned" study conducted on BESO I and annual ESDP review have led to tighter strategic focus for BESO II to assure that resources are deployed effectively and to produce desired results. The major focus of BESO II will be on strengthening the teacher development subsystem and the relationship between the community and the school system to ensure that necessary inputs are available at the school level. This focus builds upon the efforts of BESO I and successes in teacher development and community capacity building over the last six years. In order to have a smooth transition from SO3 to SO9, continuing activities of SO3 will be enfolded within the planned activities of the new strategic objective.

This SO has four principal intermediate results: quality of professional education enhanced; teacher-learner support systems strengthened; community-government partnerships in education strengthened; and systems for managing personnel, instructional materials, and monitoring and evaluation strengthened.

**Key Results:**

N/A

**Performance and Prospects:**

Reinforcing both pre-service and in-service training will enhance the quality of professional education personnel. This will include strengthening linkages between higher institutions in the U.S. and Ethiopia and support to instructional resource centers in selected areas. Activities to improve teacher-learner support systems will strengthen capacity to develop interactive radio instructional modules in English and math. Plans to improve teacher in-service training and strengthening school cluster resource centers are underway. Developing syllabi and materials, in critical areas such as HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and family planning, is crucial.

By the end of the SO, the percent of schools in selected areas using interactive radio in grades 1-4 will increase by 50%. Regional education bureaus will improve textbook production and distribution systems. The SO will continue these efforts on a broader scale, with the aim of covering one-half of all teachers and schools in Ethiopia.

Activities to strengthen community-government partnerships include strengthening school committees and local level capacities, and community outreach in support of education and gender equity. The over 1,300 schools currently involved in a USAID-funded community-school grants program have succeeded in reducing female repetition rates, improving school environments, and establishing closer relationships between participating schools and communities. USAID will expand these initiatives to additional zones and schools in target regions. Through the Private Voluntary Organization (PVO)-managed community school-grants program and the school leadership program, schools will strengthen educational resource centers.

USAID will provide technical assistance and training in FY 2001 to strengthen use of systems for managing personnel, instructional materials, and monitoring and evaluation. The result will be better, automated systems to plan and manage human resources and improved education system monitoring and evaluation. USAID support for the Government's civil service reform program will help the regional education bureaus implement the new Ministry of Finance budget and accounting reforms.

This new SO will also implement activities to promote HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention in schools and teacher training institutions and will work with curriculum research and development offices to develop appropriate materials for inclusion in schools. HIV/AIDS activities will be funded from the Child Survival and Diseases account, and SO 8, Improved Family Health, will report the results.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

N/A

**Other Donor Programs:**

USAID has played and will continue to play a leading role in the donor community that has supported ESDP. At the inception of ESDP, there were 12 active donors supporting the program. World Bank (US\$100 million), African Development Bank (US\$50 million), European Union, Irish Aid, the British Department for International Development (DfID), the Germans (GTZ and KfW), Japan JICA, Swedish SIDA, Norwegian NORAD, Finnish Aid, and the UN group (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO). Most suspended their support as a result of the Ethio-Eritrea conflict. They have now returned as a result of the favorable conditions created after the signing of the peace agreement between the two countries.

The World Bank, African Development Bank, European Union, Germany and the Japanese have been the primary sources of funding for capital components, notably school and teacher training institution construction. Other donors supporting primary education include the UNICEF, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Norway, and Ireland. USAID plays a leading role, as the largest bilateral donor among the Government's education sector supporters. USAID works closely with all donors involved in primary education.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

To be determined.

## SO Text for SO: 663-010 More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-010

Objective Name: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed

Self Assessment: Annual Performance Unavailable

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
30% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
    % 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
30% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
10% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

### Summary of the SO:

This new strategic objective (SO) builds on achievements under SO 4, Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System. Development Assistance (DA) funds (non-population) will finance training of federal court judges, on-going activities under the Government's Civil Service Reform Program (CSRP) focused on management of public financial resources and activities to refine non-governmental organizations (NGO) capacity-building. Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds will support the integration of the CSRP public financial reform in the Ministries of Education and Health. Also,

CSD resources will train 40 NGOs (10 of them working exclusively on HIV AIDS and 30 multi-sectoral NGOs) to increase their capacity for innovative service delivery for orphans, displaced street children, and other populations affected by HIV/AIDS.

Three intermediate results contribute to this SO: Civil society participation increased; judiciary and respect of human rights increased; and public financial resources used more effectively. The Ethiopian people will be the beneficiaries of a more effective, fairer and responsive government, in part through civil society organization (CSO) advocacy.

**Key Results:**

N/A

**Performance and Prospects:**

In response to the Government's increasing openness, new groups addressing individual and/or community needs are emerging. USAID has successfully supported Ethiopian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in their dialogue with the Government about their role, rights, and responsibilities within society. USAID has provided capacity-building support through FY 2000 to 85 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in activities related to food security, health, education, democracy and governance, orphans and street children. USAID support has also helped NGOs form networks in such areas as micro-finance, education, and help for street children and orphans. In FY 2001, USAID will continue and refine its support for NGO advocacy and capacity building, directing assistance more towards Ethiopian NGOs engaged in health, education and agriculture.

The current constitution provides for an autonomous judiciary within a tripartite separation of powers. This separation of powers is a first in the country's history. Approximately 1,450 judges sit in the various federal courts of Ethiopia. The new SO will emphasize the long-term professional development of judges. In addition, USAID will extend training to other officers of the court and those involved in alternate systems of dispute resolution or management (such as traditional arbitration committees comprised of groups of elders) which will extend the rule of law beyond the court system. The strategy will also enhance the access of judges and arbitrators to the law, precedents and other pieces of information needed in making their judgments. An integral part of the judicial training will be the provision of copies of legal codes to each trainee judge.

The Ethiopian Government is undertaking a comprehensive Civil Service Reform Program (CSRP), part of which seeks to improve the management of public financial resources. Over the past three years, USAID/Ethiopia, through its D/G program has supported the development of new systems and procedures in accounting, budgeting, and financial planning to achieve improved financial management, cutting in half the accounting backlog.

In FY 2001, USAID activities will assist the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation in furthering these CSRP reforms. The budget reform will be launched at the federal level in FY 2001. Other 2001 activities to

strengthen public financial systems will include expanding the public investment program to a public expenditure program. Coordinating implementation of the CSRP financial management reforms within the health and education sector development programs at national and regional levels, and introducing consolidated banking accounts and streamlined disbursement procedures are planned. DA (non-population) funds will finance these activities. CSD funds (basic education) will further support this effort, in particular, supporting financial reform at the Ministry of Education.

The DG SO will use CSD resources to train 40 NGOs (10 of them working exclusively on HIV AIDS and 30 multi-sectoral NGOs) to increase their capacity for innovative service delivery for orphans, displaced street children, and other populations affected by HIV/AIDS. Results will be reported under the new SO 8, Improved Family Health.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

Failure in receiving requested levels of funding will result in drastically curtailing activities in Democracy and Governance. Program management costs will be reduced by downscaling the Democracy and Governance Office and eliminating the position of Personal Services Contract (PSC) Advisor. Rather than reducing activities across the board, work in some areas will be stopped. The Mission's highest priority will be to continue supporting the CSRP financial reforms until these are brought to the point of sustainability. The second priority will be similarly to bring the activities in support of the judiciary to a logical end point. The first area to be eliminated will be support to civil society, not because civil society is of lesser importance but because it is hydra-headed and enjoys the support of other donors.

**Other Donor Programs:**

Donors working to strengthen civil society and enhance the civil society environment include OXFAM Canada, and the Christian Relief and Development Association. Other major donors to the judicial system include the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) with a major (\$3.4 million) court administration project, and Swedish Radda Barna, which has a juvenile justice program.

The other major donor supporting the Expenditure Management and Control Subprogram is the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which also supports several other CSRP subprograms. Total UNDP commitments to the CSRP amount to \$12,900,000. No other donor has currently committed more than \$500,000. Additional potential CSRP supporters include the European Commission, whose support of the Financial Information Systems activity is in progress. The UK Department of Foreign Investment and Development supports the external audit activity, currently delayed by the conflict with Eritrea. CIDA has supported selected aspects of the Ethics Subprogram; and Finland and Ireland have expressed interest in supporting the external audit reforms.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Harvard University implements the Decentralization Support Activity, which is engaged in strengthening public financial systems, and Pact supports NGO strengthening.

## SO Text for SO: 663-011 Mitigate the Effects of Disaster

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-011

Objective Name: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster

Self Assessment: Annual Performance Unavailable

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
15% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
5% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
20% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
45% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
5% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

### Summary of the SO:

This new Strategic Objective (SO), Mitigate the Effects of Disaster, builds on the experience of the old SO, Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas, and strives to decrease the vulnerability of at-risk persons, build emergency response capacity, improve early warning systems, and develop socio-economic institutions in the Ethio-Eritrean border region. Title II (TII)-supported activities will focus on mitigating the effects of disaster, improving nutritional status, and building capacities at regional levels. The SO will integrate interventions with the medium to long term goals of the other mission strategic objectives in health, education and agriculture.

Every year, the Government issues an appeal for humanitarian aid. While the total number of affected people changes from year to year a core group remains food insecure annually, unable to generate enough income, or produce enough food, to meet the most basic needs of their families. These chronically food insecure households will be targeted for rehabilitation or safety-net services, in order to address the systemic issues keeping them destitute. Identifying the chronically food insecure will also help to focus the targeting of humanitarian aid during an emergency.

The new strategic objective, SO 11 acknowledges that disasters and development in Ethiopia can no longer be treated as a single event. Today the technology exists to identify potential factors that threaten vulnerable communities, thereby, enabling early response to mitigate the impact on development. Three Intermediate Results contribute to the SO: 1) Increased adoption of mitigation measures against natural and man made disasters; 2) Effective targeting and timely and adequate response to natural and man-made crises; and 3) Capacity of socio-economic institutions strengthened to provide services in conflict areas of Ethiopia/Eritrea. The SO 11 is the framework for USAID's interactions with the Government on disaster prevention and preparedness policy.

**Key Results:**

N/A

**Performance and Prospects:**

Title II Cooperating Sponsors (CSs) played an active role in the development of Strategic Objective 11. This new SO incorporates a more integrated approach for Title II development resource utilization, and increases the nutritional impact of Title II non-emergency programs. All activities under the old SpO will be enfolded into the new strategic objective. SO 11 will combine short- and medium-term interventions to decrease the vulnerability of at-risk persons, refine targeting, build emergency response capacity, improve early warning systems, and develop socio-economic institutions in the Ethio-Eritrean border region.

The SO will build the capacity of the Government to collect timely and accurate information. This will be done through improved surveillance, to address underlying issues of food insecurity, meet critical needs in times of crises, and reestablish basic institutions in war-affected areas when conditions permit.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

In FY 2001, SO 11 will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of food aid development programs in Ethiopia. This evaluation will further analyze the root causes of the country's structural food deficit as well as how development food programs could promote a policy environment to move from relief to sustainable development.

If requested FY 2002 levels are not received, efforts to help the Government mitigate the effects of disaster, improve food security and Title II program integration will be scaled back. Development of Vulnerability Profiles, which identify the root causes of

vulnerability in chronically food insecure districts to enable effective planning and implementation of food security strategies would be reduced from covering 78 districts to only 16 districts which is a reduction by close to 80% to what could be achieved. Targeted, timely and appropriate emergency responses would be limited to food alone, and not allow the Mission to adequately monitor and ensure a successful response. The resettlement of war-affected internally displaced people would have to be reduced from restoring the productivity and livelihoods of more than 8,000 households to assisting 2,000 households in two affected districts of Tigray region.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The U.S. is the leading food aid donor to Ethiopia, followed by the EU and the World Food Program. In FY 2000, the host government early on acknowledged its food aids requirements and worked closely with the international community to garner support for the necessary relief efforts. The government also contributed US \$41 million to meet the needs of drought affected population in Ethiopia in the same year. Coordination between food aid donors and the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) is constructive and collaborative. Assessments are increasingly joint efforts. Food aid management programming incorporates UN agencies, donors, NGOs and the DPPC with increasing frequency. Programs supported by other donors such as the EU activities to enhance the management capacity of the Ethiopian Food Security Reserve and Canada's capacity building in the Early Warning Department of the DPPC complement USAID assistance.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Activities under SO 11 are implemented by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Save the Children Federation/USA, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, AFRICARE, and Relief Society of Tigray.

## SO Text for SO: 663-012 Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia

Country/Organization: USAID Ethiopia

Objective ID: 663-012

Objective Name: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

15% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
20% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
10% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
15% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
15% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
10% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
15% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

### Summary of the SO:

The pastoral areas of southern Ethiopia are among the least developed parts of the country. Infrastructure is poorly developed, with vast areas where there are no roads, schools, health facilities or telecommunication services. Levels of absolute poverty are high. Pastoralist households are often forced to survive on external food aid for several months of the year, and over 71% of children under 5 years of age are stunted. Issues of

access to natural resources and cross-border trade exacerbate the potential for conflict among the clans in these areas.

USAID, the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have joined in a Southern Tier Initiative (STI) to promote sustainable development in this drought affected area. USAID will lay the foundation for long-term development in southern Ethiopia through successful, integrated small-scale pilot interventions in this area. Development Assistance (DA) (non-population) funds will finance pilot activities supporting animal health, livestock market price information and dissemination system, and the development of livestock cooperatives. DA funds (population) totaling \$300,000 will support reproductive health activities. Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds will implement activities to strengthen prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and to improve the diet of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Beneficiaries will be the people of targeted districts in Southern Ethiopia, with the potential to assist pastoralists in a far wider belt from Uganda to Somalia.

Four intermediate results contribute to this SO: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist incomes increased; access to primary health care increased; access to primary education improved; and effectiveness of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms enhanced. The pastoralists in three zones of Oromiya and Somali Regional States are the prime customers of this initiative.

**Key Results:**

N/A

**Performance and Prospects:**

Pilot development efforts in the Southern Tier have been implemented in recent years in an effort to reverse the downward spiral of increasing poverty and food insecurity, and escalating conflict faced by selected communities along the southern Ethiopian border. The pilot efforts were grounded in a thorough problem analysis based on existing research and a joint assessment with the national and regional governments. Prospects for future performance are strong based on strong central and regional government support and lessons learned in these pilot efforts. In addition, the potential to reduce the need for humanitarian assistance among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists that reside in Ethiopia's southern border areas will be a very positive result of this effort.

During the past year selected pilot activities supporting animal health, risk management and conflict resolution have performed exceptionally well. USAID is implementing an animal health activity in the Somali Region. Local authorities, with the assistance of a US NGO, have established a Vet Scout Association responsible for coordinating and improving livestock health care in the area. The Association trains Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and provides administrative support. Twenty-one trained CAHWs are now operating in their communities and have vaccinated 460,993 animals and treated 23,343 animals. CAHWs offer services for a small fee and have found livestock owners willing and able to pay for their services, even in low-income areas. The CAHWs can generate sufficient income to provide for their own needs, thereby

making animal health care available for pastoralists on a sustainable basis. DA (non-population) funds will finance on-going CAHW training.

A pilot project has also been implemented to improve the ability of local formal and traditional leaders to mitigate disputes and reduce social tensions through the art of negotiation. This structured process gathers information, identifies social stresses and convenes meetings among local leaders to improve cooperation and reinforce the roles of local leaders.

A USAID funded pastoral risk management project (PARIMA) is working with local communities to improve access to savings and credit institutions. PARIMA research has shown that pastoralists in southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya have lost over \$1 billion in livestock wealth due to drought-related mortality over the past 20 years. This illustrates the negative effect of the traditional tendency to keep livestock as long as possible during a drought, combined with poor marketing infrastructure and lack of rural financial services. The ultimate goal of this activity is to capture wealth otherwise lost in livestock deaths and convert it into investment capital for locally identified development projects while reducing the impact of overgrazing on the fragile environment. The strategy promotes more timely livestock sales in combination with options to save and re-invest sale proceeds in anticipation of, rather than merely in reaction to, crisis. Savings can be re-invested in options such as improved animal health capacity, rehabilitation of range resources, small-scale business enterprises, regional trading, urban property, and developing human capital in terms of health and primary education.

USAID is presently supporting the Ethiopian Livestock Marketing authority to design a livestock market price information and dissemination system. The initial focus, of the DA (non-population) funded livestock-market information system, is the Southern Tier area, with eventually expansion to a national system. In addition, USAID is supporting efforts by the Oromiya Government and a US NGO to expand cooperative development activities to the pastoral areas. DA (non-population) funds will finance on-going development and support capacity building to strengthen the livestock cooperative model.

This Special Objective will use Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds to implement activities to strengthen prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and to improve the diet of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and families. Development Assistance funds (Population) will be used to support mobile clinics and facility-based family planning/reproductive health services.

#### **Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

Broader East African regional activities managed from Nairobi will complement USAID's Southern Tier Initiative to address pastoralist problems and solutions across northern Kenya, eastern Uganda and southern Somalia. Adjustments may need to be made to take advantage of synergies that will arise from this coordinated effort.

#### **Other Donor Programs:**

Germany, the World Bank, Austria, Canada, and the British have all indicated interest in pastoralist programs in the area. USAID's Regional Economic Development Services Office (REDSO/ESA) and the Africa Regional Office of USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (ARO/OFDA), located in Nairobi, are critical partners both in the implementation of the special objective and in developing REDSO's proposed pastoralist program.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

The Special Objective will be implemented by Global Livestock Collaborative Support Research Project (GL-CRSP)–Outreach Component, Save the Children–U.S., Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, and several local indigenous NGOs.

## R4 Part III: Resource Request

### Summary of Resources Request

**Summary Requests:** The FY 2003 funding request is consistent with USAID/Ethiopia's Integrated Country Strategic Plan (ISP) FY 2001 – FY 2006, which was approved in December 2000. USAID/Ethiopia requests \$16.9 million from the Development Assistance (DA) account; \$29 million from the Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) account; \$33.102 million in P. L. 480 Title II Development Resources and \$35.4 million in P. L. 480 Title II Emergency Resources. To manage its program, the Mission requests \$3.557 million in Operating Expenses (OE) funds. The Mission's workforce includes 11 direct hires; nine U.S. citizens (two locally-hired OE funded, and three locally hired and four offshore program-funded), two OE-funded direct hire foreign service nationals (FSNs), 188 OE-funded non-direct hire FSNs, and 31 program-funded FSNs. Of the total 190 OE funded FSN staff, 120 are security guards.

**Funding by SO:** In FY 2001 and FY 2002, program funding of many of our strategic objectives, SO 7 - RHPP, SO 8 - ESHE II, SO 10 - DG, and SO 12 - MED varied significantly from the baseline proposed in the Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP). For example, in FY 2001, the Mission requested \$5.175 million in non-earmarked child survival funds for SO 8, however the current allocation is only \$1.981 million. In FY 2002, the non-earmarked Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) fund request was \$6.075 million. It appears the level will be \$2.3 million, excluding a proposed level of \$2.8 million earmarked for polio. This continued shortfall in non-earmarked CSD would seriously erode the Mission's ability to implement vital program components and undermines our ability to achieve demonstrable results. Conversely, the polio allocation is almost five times the requested level in the ISP. While Ethiopia is a target country in the fight to eradicate polio, the polio resources are not additive to our overall program budgets and come at the expense of non-earmarked CSD. Thus, the allocation of polio funds threatens other critical and planned child survival interventions, e.g., routine immunizations, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and community based nutrition activities as well as implementation of quality primary preventive health care services.

Existing pipelines have allowed the Mission to continue implementing the full range of activities proposed under the ISP for FY 2001. A number of programs and activities will be curtailed or eliminated in FY 2002 and FY 2003 unless restoration of our baseline ISP levels and/or our FY 2003 request level is met. Funding of our strategic objectives at the request level, or at a minimum, the ISP baseline, is critical if the Mission is to meet the targets and results agreed to under our approved ISP. Failure to receive the requested resources will require the Mission to undertake the following actions:

- For SO 8 - Routine immunization services and community based nutrition activities will be curtailed, eliminating the Mission's ability to affect stunting and potentially increasing the number of deaths of children under five from measles, mumps, rubella, etc.

- For SO 8 - Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses activities will be reduced severely affecting the number of trained primary health care providers, ultimately affecting sustainable health care.
- For SO 7 - National agricultural policy analysis activities will be postponed. Land-tenure activity will be curtailed, if not eliminated. Support to the grain market price information system will be postponed. Adaptive research sites will be reduced from 17 to 13 and support will be reduced for building the capacity of extension agents and researchers. These impacts will significantly reduce the number of food insecure households expected to benefit from increased access to information and the adoption of improved agriculture and household technologies.
- For SO 10 - The democracy and governance program achievements will be severely limited, threatening the sustainability of investments in judicial training and civil service reform programs. Elimination of lower-level judiciary training and curtailment of the in-service reform program training will result. Failure to fully fund these programs will potentially affect the Mission's ability to implement financing and budgeting reform in other important Mission sectors, such as health and primary education.
- For SO 11 - Efforts to help the Government mitigate the effects of disaster, improve food security and Title II program integration will be scaled back. The number of Vulnerability Profiles identifying food security strategies, will decrease from 78 to only 16 districts. Emergency response would be limited to food assistance.
- For SO 11 - The number of war-affected internally displaced people resettled with USAID assistance will decrease from 8,000 to 2,000 households, limiting the productivity and security of these people.
- For SO 12 - The Southern Tier Initiative, which will help address the underlying problems of conflict, will be severely limited if requested funding levels are not available. This effort addresses pilot activities in the southern area of Ethiopia, which are becoming more prone to conflict due to economic depression and increasing competition for water and land.

**Pipeline Assessment:** The overall pipeline (excluding NPA) exceeds forward funding guidelines, but varies significantly by SO. Factors that negatively impacted program progress and our ability to lower the pipeline were the two-year border conflict, the Congressional hold on the NPA programs and complex negotiations with various Government ministries. With the signing of the Peace Accord in December 2000, Ethiopia is transitioning from a period of conflict to development and pipeline levels should decline significantly, given implementation plans. The end of FY 2001 will see all remaining pipelines, including NPA, subsumed under the respective new SOs. The Mission will pro-actively address and resolve the pipeline issues this year through actions noted below:

- In response to the Government's assistance request to aid internally displaced persons (IDP) because of the border conflict, the Mission developed a Contingency Plan. The Plan includes interventions in health, education, water and sanitation and agricultural inputs. The Plan will allow these IDPs to restart and resume productive lives. With four grants in progress, \$4.2 M disbursements are expected within the next twelve months.
- SO 7 – RHPP's realignment is now complete and detailed activities are planned. The SO is quickly moving into implementation with a yearly planned expenditure rate of \$8-9M. This year, the first Ethiopian National Agricultural Census (NAC) will occur; USAID will finance half of the Government's NAC budget of \$8 million over the next 18 months. In addition, USAID has agreed to expand cooperative development programs and micro-enterprise activities in Amhara region and provide assistance to IDPs in Tigray. While FY 2001 pipeline (32 months) is outside Agency's guidelines, it will be within (17 months) by the end of FY 2002.
- SO 8 – ESHE II's implementation of health sector activities was slowed due to the border conflict, the decline in Government expenditures for primary preventive health care, excessive earmarks in polio and infectious diseases, and the Congressional hold on NPA disbursements. NPA constitutes 31% of the pipeline. A pending \$2.5 million NPA disbursement awaits the release of the Congressional hold. Earmarked funds including polio, infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS, have had a significant pipeline impact (pipeline is 34 months) as the Mission's health program design focused on non-earmarked CSD. In fact, the Mission will curtail on-going and planned programs in immunization, community based nutrition, health sector financing reform, and integrated management of childhood illnesses unless requested levels of non-earmarked CSD are received.
- SO 9 - BESO faces similar problems as the health SO; border conflict related difficulties and the Congressional hold on the NPA (38% of the pipeline), contributed to a higher than acceptable pipeline in FY00. However, with the release of the Congressional NPA hold, the Mission will expend \$8M in NPA and \$16 million in technical assistance and commodities in FY 2001, resulting in a projected pipeline of 10 months. The disbursement of the remaining \$7M NPA should occur in FY 2002. A re-direction of the SO, due to the expected award of a new technical assistance contract in FY 2001, may result in a slower expenditure rate in FY 2002.
- SO 10 - Democracy/Governance pipeline is less than nine months and the Mission continues to stress the need for additional out-year democracy resources.
- SO 11 - Mitigate the Effects of Disaster's pipeline has jumped to 35 months, due to the doubling of the current-year obligation level to meet expanded program requirements. Increased funding in out-years is required to meet Title II integration plans, to implement the Border Development Plan, manage critical emergencies and support development of vulnerability profiles and response packages in chronic food-

deficit areas. Planned expenditures in FY 2002 will bring the SO's pipeline within Agency guidelines.

- SpO 12 - Southern Tier Initiative, a new special objective, will require and use the requested level of funding to improve the livelihoods of targeted groups in this region.

**Operating Expense:** The FY 2003 OE budget level is a "bare bones" estimate of our needs. Mission security continues to be of critical concern. USAID/W has recommended that the Mission seek an alternative location that ensures the safety of USG staff and, for the short term, address security constraints in the existing offices (see Security Annex). The current estimate for the new building is U.S.\$12 million. ICASS cost increases continue to be problematic given the Mission's minimal control over this high-cost area. We have budgeted for a modest increase in ICASS, but additional adjustments may be required at a later date. Of the Mission's 184 FN staff, 120 are residential guards required as part of the Mission's Security Program.

The FY 2002 and FY 2003 OE budget levels are conservative estimates based on anticipated staffing levels to implement the recently approved ISP and a relatively stable Ethiopian economy. Modest inflationary increases (5% in FY 2002 and FY 2003) are programmed for most cost categories, including a cost of living adjustment for the FSNs, office expenses, and entitlement travel. In FY 2003 an additional \$150,000 is budgeted for non-expendable property deferred procurement. Mission anticipates 11 post assignments, two in FY 2001, four in FY 2002 and five in FY 2003. Volatility in the personnel categories relates to these staff movements, as does the variance in travel and transportation.

**Workforce:** Given the magnitude of the development challenge in Ethiopia, adequate staffing to manage resources prudently is essential. The Mission believes the proposed levels requested (including 11 USDH over the planning period) are the minimum required to accomplish our program. The Mission maintains a very economical staff to budget ratio, identifies opportunities to adjust the staff mix as necessary to meet the demands of program management, and utilizes fully the guidance on Program versus OE funding.

The use and number of management units is consistent with the Mission's forward leaning approach to utilizing "umbrella" type agreements for program management. The Mission is currently reviewing proposed implementation modalities for the recently approved ISP to ensure that program design remains within our manageable interest.

**Management Improvements:** The Mission has implemented a number of improvements in our operations over the past year that will help us reduce costs. These include:

- Training in the Modified Assistance and Acquisition Request Document preparation resulting in improved performance and reduced workload;

- The first of four Cognizant Technical Officer Training sessions resulting in improved management skills and greater understanding of responsibilities and duties; and

Automated systems for work order requests and supplies requisition have been implemented reducing paperwork, expediting processing and providing automated reports for tracking

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request**

<b>COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased	1,113					1,113
SO 8: Improved Family Health	0					
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced	0					
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed	0					
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster	0					
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia	200		50			150
SO :	0					
SO :	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,263</b>

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

<b>COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased	1,148					1,148
						0
SO 8: Improved Family Health	0					0
						0
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced	0					0
						0
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed	100					100
						0
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster	0					0
						0
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethio	300					300
						0
SO :	0					0
						0
SO :	0					0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,548</b>

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request**

<b>COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased	1,100					1,100
SO 8: Improved Family Health	0					
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced	0					
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed	100					100
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster	0					
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethio	200					200
SO :	0					
SO :	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,400</b>

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request**

<b>COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased	1,500					1,500
						0
SO 8: Improved Family Health	0					0
						0
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced	0					0
						0
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed	400					400
						0
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster	0					0
						0
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethio	500					500
						0
SO :	0					0
						0
SO :	0					0
						0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,400</b>

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request**

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA		CSD Sub-Executive Amounts for FY 2001 Request							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grains									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Use of Primary Health Care Services									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Basic Education Overhaul System									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	500	500	0				0	0	

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request**

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA		CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request							
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8: Increased Family Health									
CSD	5,286	161	2,600	220		500	987	499	319
Other	0								
	5,286	161	2,600	220		500	987	499	319
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed									
CSD	600				896				
Other	0								
	600	0	0	0	896	0	0	0	0
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster									
CSD	498					498			
Other	0								
	498	0	0	0	0	498	0	0	0
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia									
CSD	100	100							
Other	0								
	100	100	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	6,484	261	2,600	220	896	998	987	499	319
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,484	261	2,600	220	896	998	987	499	319

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8: Increased Family Health									
CSD	6,419	1,600	2,600	200		300	894	500	325
Other	0								
	6,419	1,600	2,600	200		300	894	500	325
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed									
CSD	100	100							
Other	0								
	100	100	0				0	0	0
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster									
CSD	800	500				300			
Other	0								
	800	500	0			300	0	0	0
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia									
CSD	300	100				200			
Other	0								
	300	100	0			200	0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,619	2,300	2,600	200	0	800	894	500	325
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,619	2,300	2,600	200	0	800	894	500	325

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request**

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 7:		Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased							
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:		Increased Family Health							
CSD	6,700	1,600	2,600	200		300	1,100	600	300
Other	0								
	6,700	1,600	2,600	200		300	1,100	600	300
SO 9:		Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced							
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 10:		More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed							
CSD	100	100							
Other	0								
	100	100	0				0	0	0
SO 11:		Mitigate the Effects of Disaster							
CSD	800	500				300			
Other	0								
	800	500	0			300	0	0	0
SO 12:		Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia							
CSD	300	100				200			
Other	0								
	300	100	0			200	0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,900	2,300	2,600	200	0	800	1,100	600	300
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,900	2,300	2,600	200	0	800	1,100	600	300

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request**

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8: Increased Family Health									
CSD	8,400	2,600	2,600	200		1,000	1,200	500	300
Other	0								
	8,400	2,600	2,600	200	0	1,000	1,200	500	300
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster									
CSD	1,000	1,000							
Other	0								
	1,000	1,000	0				0	0	0
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO :									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	9,400	3,600	2,600	200	0	1,000	1,200	500	300
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,400	3,600	2,600	200	0	1,000	1,200	500	300

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grains															
Bilateral	19,126	0												9,213	9,913
Field Spt	300	0												300	0
	19,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,513	9,913
SO 2: Increased Use of Primary Health Care Service															
Bilateral	32,327	0												14,096	18,231
Field Spt	9,836	0							0					8,296	1,540
	42,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,392	19,771
SO 3: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced															
Bilateral	38,861	0												24,298	14,563
Field Spt	300	0												300	0
	39,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,598	14,563
SO 4: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System															
Bilateral	4,286	0												4,286	0
Field Spt	20	0												20	0
	4,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,306	0
SO 5: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas															
Bilateral	1,720	500						500						1,325	895
Field Spt	142	0												142	0
	1,862	500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,467	895
SO :															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0														0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	96,320	500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0		0	0	53,218	43,602
Total Field Support	10,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,058	1,540
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>106,918</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,276</b>	<b>45,142</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased															
Bilateral		3,907	2,594	0						200		1,113			3,907
Field Spt		100	100												100
	0	4,007	2,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	200		1,113	0	0	4,007
SO 8: Increased Family Health															
Bilateral		4,270					300	231	1,805	1,434	500				4,270
Field Spt		11,850					4,350	2,750	0	4,750					11,850
	0	16,120	0	0	0	0	4,650	2,981	1,805	6,184	500	0	0	0	16,120
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced															
Bilateral		10,872			10,672					200					10,872
Field Spt		0													0
	0	10,872	0	0	10,672	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	10,872
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed															
Bilateral		3,996			750						896		2,350	291	3,705
Field Spt		0													0
	0	3,996	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	896	0	2,350	291	3,705
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster															
Bilateral		3,152	1,900	254						500	498				3,152
Field Spt		0													0
	0	3,152	1,900	254	0	0	0	0	0	500	498	0	0	0	3,152
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia															
Bilateral		1,325	425		200		300	100		100		200			1,325
Field Spt		175	175												175
	0	1,500	600	0	200	0	300	100	0	100	0	200	0	0	1,500
SO :															
Bilateral															0
Field Spt															0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral															0
Field Spt															0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	27,522	4,919	254	11,622	0	600	331	1,805	2,434	1,894	1,313	2,350	291	27,231
Total Field Support	0	12,125	275	0	0	0	4,350	2,750	0	4,750	0	0	0	0	12,125
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	39,647	5,194	254	11,622	0	4,950	3,081	1,805	7,184	1,894	1,313	2,350	291	39,356

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,448
Democracy	2,350
HCD	11,622
PHN	18,914
Environment	1,313
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	14,061
CSD Program Total	25,586
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,647</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
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 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grains															
Bilateral	9,913	0												8,570	1,343
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	9,913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,570	1,343
SO 2: Increased Use of Primary Health Care Service - PA															
Bilateral	18,231	0												18,231	0
Field Spt	1,540	0								0				1,540	0
	19,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,771	0
SO 3: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced - PA															
Bilateral	14,563	0												14,563	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	14,563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,563	0
SO 4: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas															
Bilateral	895	0						0						895	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	895	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0														0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	43,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	42,259	1,343
Total Field Support	1,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,540	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>45,142</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,799</b>	<b>1,343</b>

## FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

## FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased															
Bilateral	3,907	4,892	2,444	1,000						300		1,148		0	8,799
Field Spt	100	0												100	0
	4,007	4,892	2,444	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	1,148	0	100	8,799
SO 8: Increased Family Health															
Bilateral	4,270	5,705					252	1,600	1,719	1,634	500			4,535	5,440
Field Spt	11,850	11,750					4,200	2,800		4,750				21,850	1,750
	16,120	17,455	0	0	0	0	4,452	4,400	1,719	6,384	500	0	0	26,385	7,190
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced															
Bilateral	10,872	10,955			10,555					400				8,589	13,238
Field Spt	0	0													0
	10,872	10,955	0	0	10,555	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	8,589	13,238
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed															
Bilateral	3,705	2,806	100	300	750		200	100		300		100	956	4,750	1,761
Field Spt	0	0													0
	3,705	2,806	100	300	750	0	200	100	0	300	0	100	956	4,750	1,761
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster															
Bilateral	3,152	2,900	600	500	300			500		700	300			4,123	1,929
Field Spt	0	0													0
	3,152	2,900	600	500	300	0	0	500	0	700	300	0	0	4,123	1,929
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia															
Bilateral	1,325	1,400	300		250		150	100		100	200	300		1,675	1,050
Field Spt	175	0												175	0
	1,500	1,400	300	0	250	0	150	100	0	100	200	300	0	1,850	1,050
SO :															
Bilateral															0
Field Spt															0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral															0
Field Spt															0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	27,231	28,658	3,444	1,800	11,855	0	602	2,300	1,719	3,434	1,000	1,548	956	23,672	32,217
Total Field Support	12,125	11,750	0	0	0	0	4,200	2,800	0	4,750	0	0	0	22,125	1,750
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>39,356</b>	<b>40,408</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>11,855</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,802</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>8,184</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>45,797</b>	<b>33,967</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,244
Democracy	956
HCD	11,855
PHN	20,805
Environment	1,548
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	12,550
CSD Program Total	27,858
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,408</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
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**FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased</b>															
Bilateral	3,907	6,000	4,600							300		1,100		9,070	837
Field Spt	100	0												100	0
	4,007	6,000	4,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	1,100	0	9,170	837
<b>SO 8: Increased Family Health</b>															
Bilateral	4,270	8,050					900	2,600	2,000	1,550	1,000			22,766	(10,446)
Field Spt	11,850	12,650					4,900	2,800		4,950				23,390	1,110
	16,120	20,700	0	0	0	0	5,800	5,400	2,000	6,500	1,000	0	0	46,156	(9,336)
<b>SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced</b>															
Bilateral	10,872	11,100			10,700					400				23,152	(1,180)
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	10,872	11,100	0	0	10,700	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	23,152	(1,180)
<b>SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed</b>															
Bilateral	3,705	3,900	100				200	100		300		100	3,100	5,544	2,061
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	3,705	3,900	100	0	0	0	200	100	0	300	0	100	3,100	5,544	2,061
<b>SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster</b>															
Bilateral	3,152	2,900	600	500	300			500		700	300			5,018	1,034
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	3,152	2,900	600	500	300	0	0	500	0	700	300	0	0	5,018	1,034
<b>SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia</b>															
Bilateral	1,325	1,400	400		300		300			200		200		1,675	1,050
Field Spt	175	0												175	0
	1,500	1,400	400	0	300	0	300	0	0	200	0	200	0	1,850	1,050
<b>SO :</b>															
Bilateral															0
Field Spt															0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO :</b>															
Bilateral															0
Field Spt															0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	27,231	33,350	5,700	500	11,300	0	1,400	3,200	2,000	3,450	1,300	1,400	3,100	67,225	(6,644)
Total Field Support	12,125	12,650	0	0	0	0	4,900	2,800	0	4,950	0	0	0	23,665	1,110
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>39,356</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>90,890</b>	<b>(5,534)</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals		
Econ Growth		6,200
Democracy		3,100
HCD		11,300
PHN		24,000
Environment		1,400
GCC (from all Goals)		0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	17,000
CSD Program Total	29,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grains															
Bilateral	1,343	0												1,343	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	0
SO 2: Increased Use of Primary Health Care Service - PA															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0							0					0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced - PA															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas															
Bilateral	0	0						0						0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0	0												0	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral	0													0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	1,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,343	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 7: Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased															
Bilateral	8,799	6,000	4,500									1,500		6,157	8,642
Field Spt	0	0													
	8,799	6,000	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,500	0	6,157	8,642
SO 8: Improved Family Health															
Bilateral	5,440	8,050					900	2,600	2,000	1,550	1,000			3,082	10,408
Field Spt	1,750	12,650					4,900	2,800		4,950				11,750	2,650
	7,190	20,700	0	0	0	0	5,800	5,400	2,000	6,500	1,000	0	0	14,832	13,058
SO 9: Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced															
Bilateral	13,238	11,100			10,700					400				15,992	8,346
Field Spt	0	0													
	13,238	11,100	0	0	10,700	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	15,992	8,346
SO 10: More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed															
Bilateral	1,761	3,900	300		300							400	2,900	4,580	1,081
Field Spt	0	0													
	1,761	3,900	300	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	2,900	4,580	1,081
SO 11: Mitigate the Effects of Disaster															
Bilateral	1,929	2,900	600		300			1,000		700	300			2,170	2,659
Field Spt	0	0													
	1,929	2,900	600	0	300	0	0	1,000	0	700	300	0	0	2,170	2,659
SO 12: Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia															
Bilateral	1,050	1,300	400		300					100		500		1,650	700
Field Spt	0	0													
	1,050	1,300	400	0	300	0	0	0	0	100	0	500	0	1,650	700
SO :															
Bilateral															
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO :															
Bilateral															
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	32,217	33,250	5,800	0	11,600	0	900	3,600	2,000	2,750	1,300	2,400	2,900	33,631	31,836
Total Field Support	1,750	12,650	0	0	0	0	4,900	2,800	0	4,950	0	0	0	11,750	2,650
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>33,967</b>	<b>45,900</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>45,381</b>	<b>34,486</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,800
Democracy	2,900
HCD	11,600
PHN	23,200
Environment	2,400
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	16,900
CSD Program Total	29,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,900</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: Ethiopia  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Ethiopia End of year On-Board							Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO 10	SO 11	SpO 12									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1		1		4	4	1	1	1			7	11
Other U.S. Citizens							0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	1		1		4	5	14	40	5		120	184	188
Subtotal	2	2	2	0	2	0	8	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	203
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	1	2	1	1	2		7							0	7
FSNs/TCNs	5	6.5	5	3.5	11		31							0	31
Subtotal	6	8.5	6	4.5	13	0	38	0	0	0	0		0	0	38
Total Direct Workforce	8	10.5	8	4.5	15	0	46	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	241
TAACS		1	1				2							0	2
Fellows							0							0	0
NEPs							0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>243</b>

### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Ethiopia End of year On-Board							Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO 10	SO 11	SpO 12									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1		1		4	4	1	1	1			7	11
Other U.S. Citizens							0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	1		1		4	5	14	40	5		120	184	188
Subtotal	2	2	2	0	2	0	8	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	203
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	1	2	1	1	2		7							0	7
FSNs/TCNs	5	6.5	5	3.5	11		31							0	31
Subtotal	6	8.5	6	4.5	13	0	38	0	0	0	0		0	0	38
Total Direct Workforce	8	10.5	8	4.5	15	0	46	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	241
TAACS		1	1				2							0	2
Fellows							0							0	0
IDIs							0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>243</b>

### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Ethiopia End of year On-Board							Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO 10	SO 11	SpO 12									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1		1		4	4	1	1	1			7	11
Other U.S. Citizens							0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	1		1		4	5	14	40	5		120	184	188
Subtotal	2	2	2	0	2	0	8	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	203
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	1	2	1	1	2		7							0	7
FSNs/TCNs	5	6.5	5	3.5	11		31							0	31
Subtotal	6	8.5	6	4.5	13	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total Direct Workforce	8	10.5	8	4.5	15	0	46	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	241
TAACS		1	1				2							0	2
Fellows							0							0	0
IDIs							0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	8	11.5	9	4.5	15	0	48	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	243

### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

USAID/Ethiopia End of year On-Board							Total SO/SpO Staff						All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 7	SO 8	SO 9	SO 10	SO 11	SpO 12		Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal			
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>															
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1		1		4	4	1	1	1			7	11
Other U.S. Citizens							0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	1		1		4	5	14	40	5		120	184	188
Subtotal	2	2	2	0	2	0	8	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	203
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>															
U.S. Citizens	1	2	1	1	2		7							0	7
FSNs/TCNs	5	6.5	5	3.5	11		31							0	31
Subtotal	6	8.5	6	4.5	13	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total Direct Workforce	8	10.5	8	4.5	15	0	46	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	241
TAACS		1	1				2							0	2
Fellows							0							0	0
IDIs							0							0	0
Subtotal	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	8	11.5	9	4.5	15	0	48	11	16	42	6	0	120	195	243

# USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: Ethiopia

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
<b>Senior Management</b>				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Program Management</b>				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Support Management</b>				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Legal - 85</b>				
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>				
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Sector Management</b>				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Economics - 11</b>				
<b>Democracy - 12</b>				
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>				
<b>Engineering - 25</b>				
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>	1			
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Education - 60</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	12	11	11	11

**GDOs:** If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.

**RUDOs:** do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.

remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 663.0</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>OC</b>													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	12.9		12.9	14.0		14.0	15.1		15.1	15.1		15.1
	Subtotal OC 11.1	12.9	0.0	12.9	14.0	0.0	14.0	15.1	0.0	15.1	15.1	0.0	15.1
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	102.4		102.4	120.9		120.9	126.9		126.9	126.9		126.9
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	369.7		369.7	398.1		398.1	428.6		428.6	428.6		428.6
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	472.1	0.0	472.1	519.0	0.0	519.0	555.5	0.0	555.5	555.5	0.0	555.5
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	116.9		116.9	97.5		97.5	126.8		126.8	126.8		126.8
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	18.1		18.1	18.6		18.6	19.1		19.1	19.1		19.1
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	23.2		23.2	31.9		31.9	28.4		28.4	28.4		28.4
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2	2.4		2.4	2.4		2.4
12.1	US PSC Benefits	53.4		53.4	45.5		45.5	47.8		47.8	47.8		47.8
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	11.4		11.4	9.5		9.5	10.2		10.2	10.2		10.2
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	53.1		53.1	57.1		57.1	61.4		61.4	61.4		61.4
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	278.7	0.0	278.7	262.8	0.0	262.8	296.6	0.0	296.6	296.6	0.0	296.6
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 663.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	60.0		60.0	63.0		63.0	66.2		66.2	66.2		66.2
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	10.4		10.4	32.8		32.8	57.3		57.3	57.3		57.3
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	10.4		10.4	5.5		5.5	2.9		2.9	2.9		2.9
21.0	Home Leave Travel	26.1		26.1	31.4		31.4	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
21.0	R & R Travel	48.3		48.3	38.0		38.0	40.6		40.6	40.6		40.6
21.0	Education Travel	16.7		16.7	9.3		9.3	9.7		9.7	9.7		9.7
21.0	Evacuation Travel	20.0		20.0	21.0		21.0	22.5		22.5	22.5		22.5
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	7.7		7.7	8.0		8.0	9.5		9.5	9.5		9.5
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	22.0		22.0	23.1		23.1	24.3		24.3	24.3		24.3
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	40.0		40.0	42.0		42.0	44.1		44.1	44.1		44.1
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	23.5		23.5	24.7		24.7	25.9		25.9	25.9		25.9
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	44.5		44.5	46.7		46.7	49.1		49.1	49.1		49.1
	Subtotal OC 21.0	329.6	0.0	329.6	345.5	0.0	345.5	392.1	0.0	392.1	392.1	0.0	392.1
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	50.5		50.5	144.5		144.5	183.6		183.6	183.6		183.6
22.0	Home Leave Freight	36.3		36.3	20.6		20.6	23.9		23.9	23.9		23.9
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	26.4		26.4	37.5		37.5	37.6		37.6	37.6		37.6
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	24.5		24.5	31.7		31.7	33.5		33.5	33.5		33.5
	Subtotal OC 22.0	137.7	0.0	137.7	234.3	0.0	234.3	278.6	0.0	278.6	278.6	0.0	278.6
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	190.3		190.3	199.8		199.8	209.8		209.8	209.8		209.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	56.2		56.2	62.8		62.8	65.9		65.9	65.9		65.9
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	350.9		350.9	313.7		313.7	323.2		323.2	323.2		323.2

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia</b>												
<b>Org. No: 663.0</b>												
<b>OC</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Subtotal OC 23.2	597.4	0.0	597.4	576.3	0.0	576.3	598.9	0.0	598.9	598.9	0.0	598.9
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	15.0	1.3	16.3	17.1		17.1	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	19.6		19.6	20.6		20.6	21.6		21.6	21.6		21.6
23.3 Telephone Costs	46.2		46.2	48.5		48.5	50.9		50.9	50.9		50.9
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	3.2		3.2	3.4		3.4	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6
Subtotal OC 23.3	84.0	1.3	85.3	89.6	0.0	89.6	94.1	0.0	94.1	94.1	0.0	94.1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	3.5		3.5	3.7		3.7	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9
Subtotal OC 24.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	3.9
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	180.0		180.0	194.4		194.4	210.0		210.0	210.0		210.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	206.6		206.6	223.1		223.1	241.0		241.0	241.0		241.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.9		0.9	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	10.5		10.5	11.0		11.0	11.6		11.6	11.6		11.6
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	22.8		22.8	23.9		23.9	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	50.0		50.0	52.5		52.5	55.0		55.0	55.0		55.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	471.8	0.0	471.8	507.0	0.0	507.0	544.8	0.0	544.8	544.8	0.0	544.8

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 663.0</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>OC</b>													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	260.0		260.0	273.0		273.0	286.7		286.7	286.7		286.7
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	260.0	0.0	260.0	273.0	0.0	273.0	286.7	0.0	286.7	286.7	0.0	286.7
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	20.8		20.8	21.8		21.8	22.9		22.9	22.9		22.9
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	48.8		48.8	46.4		46.4	48.7		48.7	48.7		48.7
	Subtotal OC 25.4	69.6	0.0	69.6	68.2	0.0	68.2	71.6	0.0	71.6	71.6	0.0	71.6
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.5		2.5	2.6		2.6	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	14.5		14.5	15.3		15.3	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7
	Subtotal OC 25.7	18.5	0.0	18.5	19.5	0.0	19.5	20.4	0.0	20.4	20.4	0.0	20.4
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	90.0		90.0	94.5		94.5	99.3		99.3	99.3		99.3
	Subtotal OC 26.0	90.0	0.0	90.0	94.5	0.0	94.5	99.3	0.0	99.3	99.3	0.0	99.3
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	102.3		102.3	130.0		130.0	138.0		138.0	138.0		138.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	58.3		58.3	106.0		106.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	160.6	0.0	160.6	236.0	0.0	236.0	298.0	0.0	298.0	298.0	0.0	298.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia</b>												
<b>Org. No: 663.0</b>												
<b>OC</b>	<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	101.2		101.2			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	101.2	0.0	101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>3,089.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3,090.6</b>	<b>3,245.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,245.1</b>	<b>3,557.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,557.4</b>	<b>3,557.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,557.4</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

<b>Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases</b>	<u>1,902.9</u>		<u>1,860.1</u>		<u>1,968.3</u>
<b>Exchange Rate Used in Computations</b>	<u>8.3</u>	_____	<u>8.3</u>	_____	<u>8.3</u>

\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

11.9

10.0

10.7

Organization: USAID/Ethiopia

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	11.4	4.7	16.1	9.5	3.8	13.3	10.2	3.9	14.1
Withdrawals	6.9	3.6	10.5	7.0	3.6	10.6	7.5	3.6	11.1

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

\_\_\_\_\_

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

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### Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 663		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	6.5		6.5	7.0		7.0	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
	Subtotal OC 11.1	6.5	0.0	6.5	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	7.5
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	88.9		88.9	96.0		96.0	103.7		103.7	103.7		103.7
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	88.9	0.0	88.9	96.0	0.0	96.0	103.7	0.0	103.7	103.7	0.0	103.7
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0	12.1		12.1	12.7		12.7	12.7		12.7
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	1.5		1.5	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0	2.4		2.4			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	3.2		3.2	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	12.6		12.6	13.6		13.6	14.7		14.7	14.7		14.7
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	18.7	0.0	18.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	32.8	0.0	32.8	32.8	0.0	32.8
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

**Cost of Controller Operations**

Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 663		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	13.6		13.6	14.3		14.3	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0	10.9		10.9	0.0		0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0	2.6		2.6			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0	10.1		10.1	10.1		10.1
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.6		0.6	0.7		0.7	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	3.0		3.0	3.2		3.2	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5.4		5.4	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	8.0		8.0	8.4		8.4	8.8		8.8	8.8		8.8
	Subtotal OC 21.0	30.6	0.0	30.6	46.1	0.0	46.1	44.1	0.0	44.1	44.1	0.0	44.1
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0		0.0	30.9		30.9	0.0		0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	1.0		1.0	0.0		0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	4.7		4.7	6.7		6.7	6.7		6.7	6.7		6.7
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	4.2		4.2	5.4		5.4	5.7		5.7	5.7		5.7
	Subtotal OC 22.0	8.9	0.0	8.9	44.0	0.0	44.0	12.4	0.0	12.4	12.4	0.0	12.4
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	19.7		19.7	20.3		20.3	21.4		21.4	21.4		21.4
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	5.8		5.8	6.8		6.8	7.1		7.1	7.1		7.1
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	25.0		25.0	26.3		26.3	27.5		27.5	27.5		27.5

### Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 663													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 23.2	50.5	0.0	50.5	53.4	0.0	53.4	56.0	0.0	56.0	56.0	0.0	56.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	1.5		1.5	1.8		1.8	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9
23.3	Residential Utilities	1.6		1.6	1.9		1.9	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	4.8		4.8	5.0		5.0	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
23.3	IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services	0.6		0.6	0.7		0.7	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
	Subtotal OC 23.3	8.5	0.0	8.5	9.4	0.0	9.4	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	18.6		18.6	20.1		20.1	21.7		21.7	21.7		21.7
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	11.0		11.0	11.9		11.9	12.8		12.8	12.8		12.8
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	4.8		4.8	5.0		5.0	5.2		5.2	5.2		5.2
25.2	Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	34.4	0.0	34.4	37.0	0.0	37.0	39.7	0.0	39.7	39.7	0.0	39.7

### Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 663		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	20.0		20.0	21.0		21.0	22.1		22.1	22.1		22.1
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	20.0	0.0	20.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	22.1	0.0	22.1	22.1	0.0	22.1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	2.1		2.1	2.3		2.3	2.4		2.4	2.4		2.4
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	4.1		4.1	4.3		4.3	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5
	Subtotal OC 25.4	6.2	0.0	6.2	6.6	0.0	6.6	6.9	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	6.9
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
	Subtotal OC 25.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	14.2		14.2	15.0		15.0	15.6		15.6	15.6		15.6
	Subtotal OC 26.0	14.2	0.0	14.2	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.6	0.0	15.6	15.6	0.0	15.6
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	8.5		8.5	11.2		11.2	12.3		12.3	12.3		12.3
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	9.9		9.9	18.0		18.0	17.3		17.3	17.3		17.3
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	18.4	0.0	18.4	29.2	0.0	29.2	29.6	0.0	29.6	29.6	0.0	29.6
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

### Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia													
Org. No: 663		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	10.5		10.5			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
		10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		319.5	0.0	319.5	401.2	0.0	401.2	383.7	0.0	383.7	383.7	0.0	383.7

#### Additional Mandatory Information

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

\_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 3.5 2.4 2.5

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002 Obligated by:		FY 2003 Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
S.O. 2: Increased use of PPHC	936-3079 FHI	High	6 years (1997-02)	0	300	0	300
S.O. 2: Increased use of PPHC	936-3052 PCS	High	6 years (1997-02)	0	300	0	300
S.O. 2: Increased use of PPHC	936-3046 POLICY	High	5 years (1997-01)	0	400	0	400
S.O. 2: Increased use of PPHC	936-3057 Contraceptive Procurement	High	6 years (1997-02)	0	7,200	0	7,600
S.O. 2: Increased use of PPHC	Polio: The Core group	High		0	150	0	150
S.O. 2: Increased use of PPHC	IMPACT: 936-3090.02	High	6 years (1997-02)	0	750	0	750
S.O. 2: Increased use of PPHC	NGO Networks: 936-3084.01	High	5 years (1998-03)	0	0	0	500
S.O. 2: Increased use of PPHC	FANTA: 936-3094	High	5 years (1998-03)	0	200	0	200
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,200</b>

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 663.0</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>OC</b>													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: 663.0</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>OC</b>													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

Org. Title: USAID/Ethiopia													
Org. No: 663.0													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

Org. Title: <b>USAID/Ethiopia</b>		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: <b>663.0</b>		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC		TF			TF			TF			TF		
		Total			Total			Total			Total		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

## USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

[illegible]

### Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

## Environmental Review Annex

### **Component 1. Plan for new or amended Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environmental Assessment (EA ) actions for coming year.**

**New:** Planned Reg 216 actions are listed in FY 2001 column in the Table below. As a result of USAID/W approval of the Mission's new Integrated Strategic Plan (2001-2006), the Mission plans to submit to the Africa Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO): three SO-level IEEs (SO 8 or ESHE II; SO 9 or BESO II and SO 10 or DG), one SO-level IEE (SpO 12, STI); five IR-level IEEs (SO 7, RHPP); and, four independent Internally Displaced People (IDP) IEEs for approval. One SO-level IEE (SO 11, MED) will be sent to the BHR BEO for approval. As the latter mixes Title II and DA funding, the AFR BEO concurrence is also expected. The latter also effectively amends all existing Title II partner IEE's to include Mission approval authority for road construction and small-scale irrigation activities less than 50 hectares in size. STI funded studies last year under the old SO 1 (29etop1.iew) and DG SO IEE (23 JAN 92 ADDIS 00367), will result in activities directly Mission DA funded and managed and buy-ins to the Global Bureau Cooperative Research Support Program (GL CRSP) and Educational Development Democracy Initiative (EDDI). New STI IEEs for Save the Children (SCF's) Title II started Animal Health Care, a new Pastoralists Education activity and Mechanisms for Conflict Resolution activities will require separate or an umbrella IEE for AFR BEO approval before mid August. One new IEE will be required from the Tigray Development Association under SO 9, BESO II.

Emergency DA funding for internally displaced persons managed by Relief Society of Tigray (REST), Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA), Catholic Relief Service (CRS) and COOPI require IEEs for the AFR BEO approval.

All IEEs are in the drafting and/or review stage and will be submitted to the respective BEOs in April 2001, unless otherwise noted. Details follow:

**IEE Amendments:** The original Title II Save the Children (SCF) IEE was written in 1998. The NGOs had planned to submit an amendment last year to include full-scale brush clearing activities as a result of pilot research activities, but did not. They plan to do it this calendar year for BHR BEO approval before mid August.

The original SO 1 [now SO 7, RHPP] (IEE 29ethop2.iew) was approved on 9/23/99 allowing for the development of results packages under the five IRs. Four sector assessments were conducted over the past 13 months and a workshop will be held in late March that will lead to a draft SOAG in April. Individual umbrella IEEs for each IR will be developed and sent to the AFR BEO, through the East Africa Regional Environmental Officer (EA REO) around that time.

Additional funding to VOCA for Livestock Marketing and Cooperative Development in the STI zone will not require an amendment (0.3% funding increase).

**Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs.** All Mission activities are in compliance with their corresponding approved IEEs, as reflected in the FY 2000, FY 2001 and Comments columns below. It should be noted, however, that:

- the quality of IEEs submitted to the Mission is declining, indicating the need for in-country IEE refresher courses, and
- the monitoring of, and reporting on, partner environmental compliance needs to be reinforced.

### USAID/Ethiopia Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 2000 and previous	FY 2001	Comments
<b>SO 1 Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains</b>			<b><u>NOW SO 7, RHPP</u></b>
663-0005 Development of Competitive Markets - Project LOP FY 2000. 28ethiop2.iew	All remaining funds programmed for National Agricultural Census and covered under existing IEE		Now an SO 7, RHPP SO IR activity
663-0019 Resources for Development of Agriculture – Umbrella. LOP 06			Is now under the SO 7, RHPP
* Michigan State University	MSU coop agreement terminated.	No activity	Will be deleted from next year's report
* WINROCK EMPOWER Coop Agreement. IEE approved 5/97. LOP 02	Proposed use of pesticides dropped.	PACD will be extended and funding increased requiring an IEE amendment	Monitoring of all activities will continue.
* VOCA Ag. Input Dealers Training Coop. Agreement. IEE approved 9/96. LOP 02	Activity extended 3 yrs. IEE reviewed and BEO approved recommendation that no IEE amendment required since activities are same and IEE findings being implemented.	Activities in Southern Region will be added to existing portfolio	Monitoring of all activities will continue.
663-0019 Food Security Program for Amhara Region. 29ethop2.iew. LOP 06	All Assessments completed. Design to be finished 1APR 01. SOAG negotiation expected by 1June 01	5 IR-level IEEs for this SO expected to be submitted to AFR BEO NLT 15 May 01	
<b>SO 2 Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services</b>			<b><u>NOW SO 8, ESHE II</u></b>
663-0016/17 ESHE - IEE date: 4/94 LOP: 02	ESHE II developed and is new SO 8	SO IEE drafted (CEs and Neg. Determinations) and submitted for REO approval. Expect submission to AFR BEO March 01	Only significant additional activity will be a cross border (Djibouti) AIDS awareness campaign. Amended IEE not envisioned at this time, but could change depending on the final scope.
<b>SO 3 Quality and Equity Improved in and Expanded System of Primary Education</b>			<b><u>NOW SO 9, BESO II</u></b>
663-0014 BESO. Original IEE 4/95. LOP 01	CE for education, TA, training, except for programs whose activities directly affect the environment (construction). Sub-grants to World Learning and Tigray Dev. Assoc. (TDA) are used to support community schools. Small-scale classroom construction and rehabilitation allowed in the original IEE have been funded. BESO NPA funds used for Regional Incentive Funds (RIF) for Tigray & SNNPR regions. To date these have been used only for training and to purchase vehicles and computers.	SO IEE drafted (CEs and Neg. Determinations) and submitted for REO approval. Expect submission to AFR BEO March 01.  TDA was given \$200k for rehabilitation on war damaged schools in the north. Conditions will be placed on activities near potentially mined areas and covered in a new IDP-like IEE to be expected by the BEO in March 01.	An environmental screening process for WL and RIF proposals to ensure compliance on important activities that might deviate from the approved IEE will be instituted.

<b>SO 4 Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic Society</b>			<b><u>NOW SO 10, DG</u></b>
663-0020-G-00-5501 Ethiopian NGO Sector Enhancement Initiative (Grant to PACT). Original IEE 5/95 (22ethop4.iee) amended (28.ethop1.iee) LOP 03	CE for TA, training, education, institutional strengthening, regional communications, info. exchange activities. NDWC for community development activities and SAGs. IEE amended in 1998 to include environmental screening process for SAG (small activity grants) component. PACT ERF drafted & approved to include Natural Resource Management (NRM) training.	No activity changes anticipated that would require IEE review, amendment or have impact on the environment.	Staffing requirements will be assessed and monitoring procedures revised for review of SAG awards.
663-0007 Democracy and Governance Support Project. Original IEE 3/92	IEE approved CE for entire project.	No activity changes anticipated that would require IEE review, amendment or have impact on the environment.	
<b>SpO 1 Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas</b>			<b><u>NOW SO 11, MED</u></b>
663-0021 SERA project. LOP 9/00	CE for TA, training, studies was approved 6/97.	A forum will be held on Cooperating Sponsors (CS) potable water activities in April 01, using the water and sanitation study to come to clear agreement with all CSs on acceptable WSS activities and reporting requirements. In addition, EA principles for managing tradeoffs will be reinforced.	
Title II Regular Program	IEEs approved for 7 CSs (REST, FHI, CRS, CARE, SCF-US, WV and EOC) in FY 1998. IEE for Africare approved in FY 1999. All CSs have submitted FY 2001 ESRs, which were approved.	All CSs will submit separate ESRs & analyses for road construction prior to beginning new activities.  SCF-US will amend IEE for FY 2001 bush clearing activity (5/00). All FY 2001 IEE amendments or ESRs due in BHR 6/01 with PAAs.	Title II programs will begin receiving supplemental funding from DA sources.  Monitoring of all activities will continue.
Internally Displaced Persons	New activity, 18 month duration	DA funded IEEs (4) will be prepared and sent to REO and BEO week of 5 MAR 01	
<b>NEW SpO 11, Southern Tier Initiative: Improved livelihoods for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia</b>			<b><u>SpO 12, STI</u></b>
Animal health care (Save the Child.)	Previously funded under Title II	Continuation w/ DA funding. IEE to AFR 4/01	
Pastoralists Educ. (Save the Child.)	New activity	To be funded through EDDI	
Conflict Resolution (Save the Child.)	On-going		Covered under DG 23 JAN 92 ADDIS 00367
Animal Health care assessment	New activity		Covered under 29ethop1.iee
Livestock Mktng. & Coop. Development	New VOCA activity		Covered under 27ethop3.iee

Alternative Savings & Investment/Economic Diversification	New activity	Buy-in to Global Livestock CRSP	
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**Note: All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs.**

## FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

**Table 1.0 - Background Information**

	<b>Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)</b>	
	<b>Telephone number:</b>	
<b>Name of person(s) &amp; IR Teams completing tables:</b>	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2	
	Name #3:	
	SO Team Name and number3	
<b>Contact</b>	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	<b>Other relevant information:</b>	

**Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table**

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
<b>Policy Measure</b>	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
<b>Adaptation</b>	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
<b>Emissions inventory</b>	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
<b>Growth Baselines</b>	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
<b>Joint Implementation (JI)</b>	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
<b>Mitigation</b>	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
<b>National Climate Change Action Plan</b>	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

TABLE 2.1
-----------

Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

[illegible]

[illegible]

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
	1 Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
	2 Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
	3 Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
	4 Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
	5 Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
<b>Natural Ecosystems</b>	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
<b>Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)</b>	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tree inventorying, marking and mapping;</li> <li>- careful planning and marking of skidder trails;</li> <li>- vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate;</li> <li>- directional felling of trees;</li> <li>- appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil</li> <li>- proper road and log deck construction;</li> <li>- a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices;</li> <li>- fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks);</li> <li>- existence of a long-term management plan.</li> </ul> <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
<b>Agroforestry</b>	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
<b>Reforestation/ Afforestation</b>	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no-tillage or reduced tillage</li> <li>- erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides</li> <li>- perennial crops in the system</li> <li>- higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management</li> <li>- long-term rotations with legumes</li> <li>- the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil</li> <li>- better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based</li> </ul>
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
<b>Step 1</b>	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " <b>Return</b> " or " <b>Enter</b> ".
<b>Step 2</b>	Click on " <b>Edit</b> " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " <b>Move or Copy Sheet</b> ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
<b>Step 3</b>	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " <b>T2.1 Land Use</b> ".
<b>Step 4</b>	Next, click on the <b>box</b> at bottom to <b>Create a copy</b> .
<b>Step 5</b>	Hit " <b>OK</b> ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding

Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including:

- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);
- joint implementation investments;
- Development Credit Authority investments.

Indirect Leveraged Funding

Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	0			

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

TABLE 3.1

### Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

**Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)**

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES  
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)				
	Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C:MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES  
BELOW**

<b>PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW</b>								
		3.1 D - CO <sub>2</sub> emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)			3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture		
Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

**TABLE 3.6a**

**Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas**

**Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues**

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: ii	South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

## **Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative**

### **Overview:**

During FY 2000 the mission produced its new Integrated Strategic Plan for FY 2001 – 2006. In alignment with the Great Horn of Africa Initiative, the new strategic plan recognizes the need to move from relief to development and has defined food security as the critical development problem, and identified the presence of conflict and lack of African ownership as crucial constraints to achieving this goal.

USAID Ethiopia and the U.S. Embassy were actively involved in collaboration and coordination with the REDSO/GHAI/HASP office in the re-establishment of the technical-level committee of the Joint IGAD Partners Forum known as the Project Implementation Committee (JIPF/PIC). USAID Ethiopia hosted several JIPF/PIC meetings. Along with other donor members, the mission was instrumental in refining the terms of reference and the operational modalities for strengthening the PIC and deciding what IGAD's role and responsibilities should be.

Both USAID Kenya and USAID Ethiopia have had numerous discussions to refine the framework for the Southern Tier Initiative and incorporate the thinking behind REDSO's Northern Arc Initiative. Both initiatives will address activities designed to promote peace and enable the Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya to continue to devote their attention to development issues, and respond directly to the U.S. national interest in regional stability and the GHAI objective of strengthened African capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflict in the Greater Horn region.

The mission has been working closely with USAID REDSO/D/G on a the joint funding for the Education Development Center (EDC) proposal in response to the GHAI Annual Program Statement for the Conflict Pilot Activities Fund. EDC proposes a pilot activity that addresses the current conflict in the Horn of Africa, the displacement of large numbers of Somalis throughout the Somali Region in Ethiopia and Somalia, and the bleak opportunities for Somalis of all ages to obtain a basic education. The pilot activity weaves conflict prevention and mediation content into instruction in math and literacy—areas of high demand for Somalis. The pilot will utilize multi-channel learning and interactive radio instruction (IRI) methods in developing an engaging, culturally sensitive, and educationally effective pilot program.

### **Bi-lateral programs:**

The Democracy and Governance SO directly contributes to the GHAI objective strengthened African capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflict in the GHA region. If democratic institutions do not take root over the next decade, Ethiopia will increasingly face the danger of fragmentation along ethnic and regional lines. Such fragmentation would have grave consequences for regional stability. The BESO SO

promotes conflict management through the propagation of supplementary reading materials and activities promoting a "culture of peace." The STI SpO will work primarily through an existing network of Ethiopian NGOs, local government units and the international community, supporting indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms.

African ownership of programs is supported by all SOs. Education, health and agriculture programs are designed in partnership with essential counterparts to support GFDRE sector development programs. The Food and Humanitarian Assistance program emphasizes Ethiopian ownership through improved national surveillance systems, and enhanced GFDRE capacity for emergency response. DG support to implementation of essential civil service reforms fosters Ethiopian ownership of the process at all levels of government.

Strategic Coordination is fostered by the health program through the Leadership and Investment for Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative, in which a number of USG departments participate in the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities at the national level, as members of the HIV/AIDS working group. Agriculture promotes coordination between donors and the GFDRE in its sector. Food and Humanitarian Assistance support to the Disaster Prevention Preparedness Committee (DPPC)s improves coordination of GFDRE, donor, and NGO entities in emergency response.

The education program directly promotes increased access to education for all children. The Special Objective develops alternative modes of education adapted to the special needs of pastoralists. This principle is also indirectly supported by DG SO civil service reforms. The DG SO reinforces respect for basic human rights for all groups.

The agriculture program addresses the relief-to-development continuum by focusing activities in the chronically food-insecure arid and semi-arid areas of Ethiopia. The Food and Humanitarian Assistance SO links relief and development efforts, to reinforce longer-term development goals and minimize vulnerability.

All SOs collaborate closely with counterparts at the regional level in focus regions, incorporating regional initiatives and perspectives. The emergency programs support Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) Early Warning Unit to receive data through its regional and zonal network, and from other government offices at regional, zonal, and district levels. The new Special Objective, the Southern Tier Initiative, SO 12, focuses geographically on programming at a regional sub-regional level.

By strengthening citizens' rights and responsibilities among the judiciary and civil society, the DG SO promotes stability. Agriculture increases the stake of rural households in long-term economic growth.

## **Information Annex Topic: Success Stories**

### **1. Education**

#### **Back to Basics: The Community Tutor**

Across Africa, Ministries of Education, their donors and non-governmental partners have struggled for decades to imbue primary schooling with locally relevant content. Results have not been encouraging.

USAID's BESO Community School Grants Program (CSGP) in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), challenged these less than encouraging results through the Popular Participation in Curriculum and Instruction Project (PoPCI). This project is an example of community participation at its best. It brings teachers from 15 schools together with their respective indigenous experts to develop and deliver lessons to primary students on topics such as carpentry, pottery, traditional mediation and agriculture. Under the PoPCI model, the local experts and teachers jointly design a text and lesson on a local topic that the community expert delivers as a special class. The teacher then folds it into her/his lessons taught under the conventional curriculum.

Teachers and local experts at local schools created, delivered and incorporated five texts and lessons for a total of 75. Teachers and their directors in some schools agreed that one period for the lesson was inadequate, inviting the local experts back several times each (up to ten in some cases) to complete the explanations and demonstrations. PoPCI was intriguing enough to the 30 teachers from the 15 schools involved that they agreed to collaborate with the local experts to create a set of texts over the summer vacation.

An evaluation of the PoPCI activity showed increased value and a positive attitude for local vocations in the eyes of the community. The program raised self-esteem of some local experts. A fourth grade student at Hibret school, Sidama Zone, said that with his PoPCI lessons, he has learned there are other, new choices for him professionally. A female classmate explained how PoPCI has not only broadened her employment horizon to include local professions; it has also strengthened her learning. "Something in the conventional curriculum is very theoretical," she said, "but when the community expert comes to present his or her work and the teacher relates the lesson to our subjects, it helps us to understand better."

Mr. Kebede, a blacksmith, who served as a local expert, lives close to Hibret School. Previously, students passed by his house on their way to school without giving him a thought. After his PoPCI lesson, students congregate at his workshop to watch and learn from him at his work.

Finally, PoPCI reconfirms what BESO's CSGP has learned from its five-year experience: that with training and support communities can make influential and useful contribution to their children's education.

## **2. ESHE (Health) SO**

### **2.1 HIV/AIDS and the Military**

Since the inception of the Ethiopia Social Marketing Program (ESMP) in 1990, implemented by Population Services International/DKT, USAID/Ethiopia has been at the forefront supporting the operational cost as well as procurement of condoms and oral contraceptives. Per number of condoms marketed, the ESMP is the second most successful social marketing program in sub-Saharan Africa. This fiscal year, over 49 million condoms and 1 million oral contraceptives were socially marketed. Working with different segments of society, including the military has contributed to the success of program.

The Ethiopian military, with an enlightened attitude toward HIV/AIDS, started a HIV/AIDS prevention and control program within the national defense force five years ago. One of the major focal areas is primary prevention, with procurement of condoms from the social marketing program playing a critical role. With the recent initiation of the demobilization process after the Eritrea-Ethiopia border conflict, the Ministry of Defense has assigned HIV/AIDS prevention a high priority, which has resulted in an intensified program of intervention. In calendar year 2000, PSI/DKT sold 17 million condoms to the military. During the same period PSI/DKT conducted training programs on HIV awareness and on proper and consistent use of condoms for military personnel. DKT also produced a two-hour film with the military on protecting their families from HIV/AIDS. The film ends with a demonstration on condom use to encourage correct and consistent use.

### **2.2. Family Planning**

With a population growth of 2.76% per annum, Ethiopia will surpass 83 million by 2006. With these kinds of statistics, USAID Ethiopia actively supports family planning programs through local NGOs. One of the more successful NGOs, the Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (FGAE), revealed that CPR had increased to 44.5% from a baseline of 12.6% in 1996, in their target area. Contraceptive method mix in this particular area shifted towards use of long-term and permanent methods with use of injectables increasing from 13.4% in 1996 to 36.2% in 2000, use of Norplant and VSC increasing from a baseline of 0 in 1996 to 7.8% and 3.2% respectively during the same period.

Program interventions that contributed to the success include: expansion of community based reproductive health services, linking community based services to clinic based services, ensuring that quality services are provided through making a wide range of

contraceptive methods available; and improving technical competence of service providers which included improving their interpersonal communication skills.

With such a concerted effort in expanding both access and quality, USAID/Ethiopia is confident that the Mission will contribute towards meeting the unmet family planning needs of Ethiopian couples. The following story is an example of personal success in the program.

Yirbab a 38-year-old mother with six children is a housewife married to a peasant farmer in Haik, North Wollo. Atetegeb is her 24-year-old daughter with four children who is also a housewife married to a peasant farmer. The community based reproductive health agent that services her area counseled Yirbab on the available methods of contraceptives. As Yirbab chose VSC, she was referred to the Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (FGAE) clinic in Dessie, Wollo. Since she wanted her daughter to have a better life than her, she took the community health worker to her daughter, and together they counseled her on family planning methods. Both mother and daughter convinced their husbands and both got the service (VSC) at the FGAE clinic in Dessie.

### **3. Agriculture**

#### **Restructuring Agricultural Cooperatives in Ethiopia**

Agricultural cooperatives in Ethiopia, with the assistance of USAID and ACDI/VOCA, are being transformed into dynamic agribusiness enterprises, with shareholder members exercising their ownership rights to take control of their economic future.

The Derg government established an extensive network of socialist agricultural cooperatives throughout Ethiopia (1975-1991) to organize the peasants, control agricultural prices, levy taxes, and extend government control to the local level. Farmers came to view the cooperative –with mandatory membership, quotas for grain to be delivered to the government, and Boards of Directors and Managers appointed by the ruling party– as a synonym for government oppression. This system collapsed immediately following its overthrow in 1991.

The new Ethiopian government embarked on an aggressive program of economic and political liberalization, including steps to promote the development of democratic, free-market oriented and professionally managed agricultural cooperatives. USAID laid the groundwork for this initiative beginning in 1994 by fielding American volunteers under the Farmer-to-Farmer program managed by ACDI/VOCA. USAID-Ethiopia followed these initial efforts with direct funding for agricultural cooperative development. Since these efforts began ACDI/VOCA staff and over 140 volunteers have helped revitalize Ethiopian cooperatives by providing technical advice and training to government officials, cooperative promoters, board members, managers and accountants in cooperative organization, operation and business management.

The Oromia Coffee Farmers Union is just one example of successful cooperative reorientation and development. Established in 1998 with ACDI/VOCA support, the Union exported 54 tons of coffee to the U.S. and France in 2000 with a value of over \$120,000. The Union is currently registered with the fair-trade Labeling Organization in Europe and has obtained organic certification from ECO Guarantee (a German-based certifying agency), both of which have increased the market value of its exports to Europe and the United States.

USAID/Ethiopia and ACDI/VOCA also helped four cooperative unions acquire a \$650,000 line of credit from the Bank of Abyssinia to finance grain-marketing activities. The Washington-managed Loan Portfolio Guarantee Program facilitated this first-ever credit to agricultural cooperatives by a private bank. Plans are to expand the credit line to over \$1,200,000 in FY 2001, making credit available to 15 agricultural cooperative unions with over 100,000 members.

The impact of USAID/Ethiopia and ACDI/VOCA efforts to date has been dramatic. Over 1,400 agricultural cooperatives throughout Ethiopia have been reoriented, restructured, and legally registered; 14 cooperative unions (agricultural cooperatives whose shareholders are other agricultural cooperatives) have been established to take advantage of economies of scale; and cooperatives have become major players in agricultural input and output markets. For example, agricultural cooperatives increased agricultural input sales to their members from 3,500 metric tons (MT) in 1997 to 67,766 MT in 2000; increased the amount of member produce marketed from 5,000 MT in 1997 to 27,360 MT in 2000; and paid their members over \$1,000,000 in dividends in 2000, a 10,000% increase from 1997.

In summary, USAID support for cooperative development in Ethiopia has helped reorient government officials and change farmer attitudes to embrace cooperatives as profitable, farmer-owned business enterprises providing services and benefits to their members, improving market access, contributing to economic development, and increasing rural household food security.

## **Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex**

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

### **THE OLD SOs**

#### **SO1: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOOD GRAIN CROPS**

IR1- Integration of food, livestock, and factor markets increased

IR2- Competition in Agricultural input and output markets increased

IR3- Rural household cash crop and micro-enterprise income

IR4- Food and Agricultural Research Systems in target areas strengthened

IR5- Extension Service Dissemination of Technology Information in Target Areas Improved

STI SpO- IR1 Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist incomes increased

#### **SO2: INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES (ESHE I)**

IR1- Increased resources dedicated to health, particularly primary and preventive health care services (PPHC)

Sub IR 1.1: Increased government budget allocation to health [and PPHC]

Sub IR 1.2: Increased proportion of public health expenditure covered through cost recovery and retention within the sector

Sub IR 1.3: Increased Capacity for resource management at central and regional level

Sub IR 1.4: Increased private (NGO & for profit) sector investment in PPHC service delivery

IR2- Increased Access to and Demand for Modern Contraceptives in Focus Areas

Sub IR 2.1: Increased availability of family planning services supported through COFAP/Pathfinder

Sub IR 2.2: Expanded condom and OC social marketing

Sub IR 2.3: increased knowledge of modern contraception among reproductive age women

Sub IR 2.4: Increased government capacity to deliver modern FP services

IR3 –Enhanced Capacity of Ethiopian Society to Expand Access and Use of STI/HIV/AIDS Services in Response to the Epidemic

Sub IR 3.1: Technically correct national STI/HIV/AIDS policies and strategies developed and implemented

Sub IR 3.2: Increased capacity, access to and use of the public and private sectors for delivery of quality STI/HIV/AIDS services

Sub IR 3.3: Increased SNNPR community involvement in the STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation

Sub IR 3.4: Increased number of STI/HIV/AIDS services focussed on the youth aged 10-24, especially on young females

- IR4- Increased Use of Integrated Rural PPHC services in SNNPR
  - Sub IR 4.1: Regional Government's capacity for service delivery enhanced
  - Sub IR 4.2: Improved availability and quality of services in health facilities
  - Sub IR 4.3: Community health services revitalised

### **SO3: QUALITY AND EQUITY IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM OF PRIMARY EDUCATION (BESO I)**

- IR1: Improved quality and equity of primary school environment in CSGP- assisted schools
  - Sub IR1.1: Increased community involvement in primary education
  - Sub IR1.2: Improved school leadership and management
  - Sub IR1.3: Increased number of females in leadership positions.
- IR2: Increase in the pedagogical effectiveness of content and the quantity of educational materials available
  - Sub IR2.1: Improved technical capacity of regions to develop curriculum, education materials and mass media programs
  - Sub IR2.2: Established institutional mechanism and technical capacity to promote and evaluate the cost-effectiveness of quality services.
- IR3: Improved performance and equity of teacher training graduates
  - Sub IR3.1: Better qualified entrants into teacher pre-service training recruited
  - Sub IR3.2: Increased # of females entering and completing pre-service teacher training
  - Sub IR3.3: Improved quality of pre-service teacher training instruction programs
- IR4: Improved Decentralized Management & Administration of Primary Education
  - Sub IR4.1: Strengthened institutional capacity of educational planning
- IR5: Increased and more rational and efficient sectoral financing
  - Sub IR5.1: Increased availability of non-salary resources for primary education
  - Sub IR5.2: Reduced burden on public sector financing of education
  - Sub IR5.3: More cost-effective and efficient use of resources within the education sector

### **SO4: INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM.**

- IR1- Effective and Participatory Decentralization
- IR2- Strengthened Judicial System
- IR3- Organized Societal Participation to Advance Community Interests Increased

### **SO5: ENHANCED HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN TARGET AREAS**

- IR1- Increased Agricultural Production
- IR2- Increased Household Income
- IR3- Improved Health Status in Target Areas
- IR4- Natural Resource Base Maintained
- IR5- Emergency Response Capacity Maintained

## **THE NEW SOs**

### **SO 7: RURAL HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY INCREASED, RHPP**

- IR1 – Integration of food, livestock and factor markets increased
- IR2 – Competition in agricultural and output markets increased
- IR3 – Rural household cash income increased/diversified
- IR4 – Food, agriculture and environmental research systems in target areas strengthened
- IR5– Dissemination of food, agriculture and environmental technology information in target areas improved

### **SO 8: FAMILY HEALTH IMPROVED, ESHE-II**

- IR1 – Increased use of high impact child survival interventions, including nutrition
- IR2 – Increased use high impact reproductive health interventions, including maternal nutrition in focus regions and target areas nationwide
- IR3 – Reduced impact of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis
- IR4 – Increased health sector resources and improved systems in focus regions

### **SO 9: QUALITY AND EQUITY IN AN EXPANDING PRIMARY EDUCATION SYSTEM ENHANCED, BESO-II**

- IR1 – Quality of professional education personnel enhanced.
- IR2 – Teacher-learner support systems strengthened.
- IR3 – Community-government partnerships in education strengthened.
  - IR4 – Systems for managing personnel, instructional materials, and monitoring and evaluation strengthened and used

### **SO 10 : MORE EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPED**

- IR1 – Civil society participation increased.
- IR2 – Judiciary and respect for human rights strengthened.
- IR3 – Public financial resources used more effectively.

### **SO 11: MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF DISASTER, MED**

- IR1 – Increased adoption of disaster Preparedness measures.
- IR2 – Targeted, timely and appropriate disaster response
- IR3 – Socio-economic institutions in war effected areas strengthened

### **SpO 12: IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS FOR PASTORALISTS AND AGRO-PASTORALISTS IN SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA, STI**

- IR1 – Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist incomes increased
- IR2 – Increased use of maternal health and child survival and nutrition interventions
- IR3 – Access to appropriate basic education increased
- IR4 – Effectiveness of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms enhanced

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

**\*\*This applies to on-going strategies only. Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.**

NB: USAID/Ethiopia has no new indicators to be proposed for the old SOs and indicators for new SOs will be developed in FY 2001

## Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

**What the information annex will be used for:** prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- \* support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- \* support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- \* institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- \* a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

**Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development.** An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

**Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs.** The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

[illegible]